WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
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and
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IX NO. 209 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1921. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY	„ 16	„ 18
QUARTERLY	„ 8	„ 9
MONTHLY	„ 3	„ 3-8

Single Copy-Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy.)
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter, 1824.
BOMBAY—Branch: Hornby House, Hornby Road.
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL f. 80,000,000 equal £6,666,663.
RESERVE FUNDS f. 425,513,284 equal £3,542,774.
Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland),
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.

Dutch East Indies.	Palembang
Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djooja	Sourabayas
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tebing Tingg (Do)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap
Padang	Weltervredon

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places. South Africa-America and Australia, buys and receives for collections. Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.

(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamers	Commander,	Tons	Arrival	Depar ture
Tatsuno Maru	M. Furuhashi	3995	28th Oct.	10th Nov,
Tosa Maru	N. Wada	5622	8th Nov.	13th Nov.
Akita Maru	S Ochia	3817	13th Nov.	25th Nov
Wakasa Maru	B Tsuda	6074	23rd Nov	5th Dec.
Genoa Maru	Y Yuhi	6791	8th Dec	20th Dec

For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

D. TE.	STEAMERS.	TONS.
29th Oct.	MALWA*	10,941
5th November	DELTA	8,097
12th „	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
19th „	DEVANHA	8,092
26th „	NARKUNDA*	16,118
3rd December	MACEDONIA	10,512
10th „	CALEDONIA	7,572
17th „	MOREA	10,890
24th „	MANTUA*	10,902
31st „	PLASSY	7,346
1922		
7th Jan.	CHINA	7,952
14th „	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st „	NALDERA*	15,825
28th „	CALEDONIA	7,572
4th Feb.	EGYPT†	7,941
11th „	DELTA	8,097
18th „	MACEDONIA	10,512
25th „	MOREA	10,890

*MALWA, NARKUNDA, MANTUA, NALDERA } Through steamers from Australia.
†EGYPT Through Steamers from China

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN, leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

1921, About		
14th November	MANDALA	8,246
28th „	NEVASA	9,071
11th December	NEURALIA	9,082
15th „	MERKARA	8,285

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	
1921		Call at Colombo Freemantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
18th November	NALDERA	
30th December	MALWA	
1922		
27th Jan.	NARKUNDA	Do. Do,
24th Feb.	MANTUA	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers,	
29th Oct.	VARELA	Karachi & Busreh
31st „	LINGA	Karachi ports.
3rd Nov.	BARJORA	Karachi & P. Gulf,
4th „	KARACOLA	East & S. Africa via Porbunder
4th „	VASNA	Busreh direct.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Remarks
Canadian Skirmisher	—	In Oct.	For San Francisco Seattle and Vancouver.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 168.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Capt.	Arrival.	Deptre.
KASADO MARU	N. Yanagi	30th Oct.	10th Nov.
MALAY MARU	Y. Saite	22nd Nov.	4th Dec.
SAIGON MARU	M. Sate	30th Nov	12th Dec.
INDUS MARU	G. Matsuzaki.	9th Dec	21st Dec.

For Freight and passages, etc. Apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is alloed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 8,000,000
DIRECTORS:
1. Seth Mangaldas G. Parekh, M.L.A.
2. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas C.I.E., M.B.E.
3. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
4. Seth Shoorji Vallabhdas.
5. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
6. Manubhai Rangildas, Esq.
7. Seth Chamanlal G. Pareka.
8. Seth Jesinghbhai Ujamshi.
9. Seth Jivanlal Girdharlal.
HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.
DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Tricumlal Mody. No. 50-52. Churchgate Street.
GIRDHARDAS & SONS.
Managing Agents.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE
49 Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpu	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
E. E. HYND.
Agent.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.

In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam Anchor Brand Buckets, etc., etc., are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.
RATES MODERATE.—
Trial order is earnestly solicited.
MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA
Oppo. Police Chowkie, Null Bazar,
Bombay No. 2.

INSURANCE.

IF YOU WANT A POLICY
FREE OF VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS & RESTRICTIONS FROM A COMPANY.
who deals with claims PROMPTLY & EQUITABLY WRITE
BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
128, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
FIRE MARINE,
MOTOR & ACCIDENT INSURANCES
A. V. KEITH, Manager Accident Department.
GEO. BROWN General Manager

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000
LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.
Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest Rates of Premium in India, Liberal Policy Terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to-
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary
RAE & CO.
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency, C. P., Berar and C. I
803, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

LIFE POLICIES OF THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, LAHORE.

The Oldest Purely Indian Life Office Rendered more useful by the introduction of the most upto date Special Benefit of Automatic System of Revival of Policies.
Please write for full particulars to:—

LALCHAND SARNA	MANAGER,
Asstt. Secretary	B. I. Co. Ltd.
B. I. Co. Ltd.	Head Office,
POONA CITY.	LAHORE.

According to the Govt. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—

The Chief of Agents, or D. SEN & Co.,	The Secretary 309, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.
1, Chowringhee, Calcutta.	

Agency Applications Invited.

THE
WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES, LTD.
(PANDIT, KAZI & Co.,)
SUNDRY EXPORT & IMPORT DEPARTMENT.
Sole Agents for the famous "Kronex" Rubber Soles and Heals and various Shoe specialities Importers of High class Suit case and Trunk Fittings and Locks.
Particulars on application. Trade only.
Telegram: "FASTKIP" Post Box No. 403, BOMBAY
Offices:—Krishna Building, Hornby Rd., (Near Empire Cinema.)

THE
NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
SIR D. J. TATA, KT., CHAIRMAN.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	.. ..	20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	„	11,86,84,250
PAID-UP	„	1,18,68,425

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, BAGGAGE MOTOR CAR & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.
Enquiries regarding the above, as well as OTHER CLASSES OF CONTINGENCY INSURANCE, should be addressed to the HEAD OFFICE of the Company, WALLACE STREET, FORT.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

CALCUTTA, Tata Sons Ltd.	SINGAPORE, Malcolm Beranger and Co., Ltd.
KARACHI, Jamshed N. R. Mehta.	PENANG, Behr and Co., and Durege and Thomas, Ltd.
MADRAS, J. W. Waddell, Branch Manager.	IPOH (Perak), Labrooy Bros.
RANGOON, R. D. Tata and Co., Ld. and The London-Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd.	SOURABAYA (Java), The London-Rangoon Trading Co., (Java), Ltd.
COLOMBO, Henderson and Co., and H. L. deMel and Co.	MEDAN (Sumatra), Behr and Co.
NEW YORK, Sumner Ballard, U. S. A. Manager.	BANGKOK (Siam), Malcolm Beranger.
LONDON { Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd. (Marine underwriters.)	KAMPALA, Narandas Rajaram and Co. ZANZIBAR, Alli and Abdul Rasul.

R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

HEAD OFFICE. 6 & 7, Clive St., Calcutta.
The National Indian LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
Incorporated in India 1907.
MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity o your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENTS.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS. Branch Secretary. Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent. Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan).
C. N. MADHAVA ROW Acting Branch Secretary. Lipton's Building, 88, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, Calcutta.

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED
7 A, FORT STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI RAWALPENDI AND SURAT Agencies in all parts of India
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 5 per cent.
FIXED DEPOSITS for short period, one year and more accepted, interest allowed for 12 months at 6 per cent. for 5000 and under and at 6½ per cent. on sums above 5000, special rates for large deposits Cheques or Receipts of any part of India accepted at par in long term deposits ADVANCES MADE, OVERDRAFTS ALLOWED, CASH CREDITS OPENED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.
Bills for Collection accepted. Every description of Banking business undertaken.
G. P. Notes, Shares. Stocks bought and sold Free of Charge for Customers. SHARES AVAILABLE AT PAR.
Short terms deposits invited on favourable terms.
Further particulars from:— Post Box 23. Phone 5605. KHOLSA AND CO., Manager.
INDIAN CAPITAL. INDIAN MANAGEMENT!

REMEMBER
"Inkotine Inks"
Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.
Brightness Permanency
NON-corrosiveness Guaranteed
G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY, No. 4.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—COMPOUNDERS, with experience. Apply to KEMP & CO., LTD., Charni Road.
A R1846

WANTED—COMPOUNDER. Apply with testimonials to Dr. RANADAY. Thakurdwar.
A R1824

ASSISTANTS REQUIRED for the China, Glass and Turnery Departments. Experience Essential Good Prospects. Apply to BRANCH MANAGER, ARMY AND NAVY STORES.
A R1856

WANTED—ENGINEER SUBORDINATES SURVEYORS, OVERSEERS and SUB-OVERSEERS for Light Railway Survey work, construction, etc. Only experienced men need apply. Pay according to qualifications. Typed applications with typed copies of testimonials to be sent before 15th of November, 1921, to T. S. PIPE, Forest Engineer, Dharwar—M. and S. M. Railway.
A C1810

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—GODOWN 60 by 120 at Tardeo, Arthur Road, Hay godown estate. Apply to BHOJABHAI ALLARAKHIA, 396, Habib Building, Samuel Street, Bombay No. 9.
C R1827

BUNGALOW TO LET—Eight minutes' walk to the East of Andheri Station. Apply Box No. 7380, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1845

BALLARD ESTATE, small office blocks on ground and three upper floors in a building with prominent situation to be rented from 1st January, 1922, at reasonable rent. For rents and particulars apply Box No. 7316, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1666

OFFICE ROOMS, Airy and well ventilated in Gunbow Street, Fort, for Parsees only Electric lights and all convenience. Rent extremely low. Those willing to pay good 'Pagdi' only should apply to Box No. 7381, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1847

FLAT at Gamdevi for Hindoos—Six commodious living rooms, large drawing room, dining room, kitchen, store room, baths, separate servants' staircase, motor garage. Apply Box No. 7378, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R11240

BALLARD ESTATE—Ground floor, suitable for show-rooms and offices on upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road, opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station, entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING, are to let immediately in parts or whole floors at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner on the premises in writing or personally, daily between 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 6 p.m.
C R1741

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery, under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

FLOWERS, SEEDS, Etc.

LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vegetable seeds Re. 2; 12 plants young Roses varieties Rs 6; 12 plants young Crotons Rs. 6; 12 grafted mango plant Rs 12; one large basket English vegetables assorted Rs. 7. M. DEVAPPA & SON, Flowerists and Seedsmen, BANGALORE CITY.
C10477

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

WANTED—New or second-hand SPINNING MACHINERY for about ten thousand Ring Spindles complete with preparation. Delivery immediate or January 1922. Apply to Box No. 7386, Advt. "Bombay Chronicle."
K R1858

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, reopens on 7th instant. Enrollments daily. Write or call for prospectus. GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BUILDING, Apollo St., Bombay.
M R1861

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A BILLIARD TABLE with accessories in good condition. Please apply Box No. 7382, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R1843

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, STOLEN, or STRAYED from Evelyn House, Apollo Bunder, a pure white BULL-TERRIER DOG, answers to the name of "JACKO" all white except for a small black mark on his off hind leg. Finder will be rewarded on returning dog to Mr. A. B. OLIPHANT, Union Bank of India, Ltd., Apollo Street.
P B C11245

FINANCIAL.

WILL any charitably disposed Indian gentleman kindly help a young Indian with Rs. 2,000 only to start his life. Apply Box No. 7378, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R1835

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE—Brand new 60 "Leesona" No. 90, universal winding Machines. Apply Box No. 7385, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R1857

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

S. RAMU & CO., Grant Road, have OPENED their BRANCH OFFICE at ABDUL RAZAK TERRACES, opposite G. I. P. Railway School, Parel. Continued patronage of old and new customers solicited.
T R1840

ON VIEW—Very valuable and best-make dining, drawing, bed rooms, office and card room, verandah and dispensary furniture, etc., at Parel Old Government House Compound. Sale on SUNDAY, the 6th November. BENNETT & CO.
T R1841

ACCOMMODATION AVAILABLE for witnessing the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament in the Hindu Representative matches committee's tent. Special reserved 1st class accommodation for the whole tournament for ladies Rs. 7 only. Apply to:—M. M. AMERSEY, (Goradia), Hon. Secretary, P. J. Hindu Gymkhana.
R1852

SUITLENGTH of homespun Kashmir woollen tweed similar to Scotch or Irish in any shade 7¼ yards by 24 inches Rs. 11 samples for 4 as. stamps. Best Tibetan wool extra thick rug 6 inch by 4 inch embd. in floral or antique design Rs. 12. K. M. AND FINE ARTS AGENCY, Srinagar, Kr.
T R1493

THE E. B. BUTTON MFG. CO., undertake wholesale and retail orders for Mother of Pearl and Horn-Buttons of many descriptions. Special concession in prices offered to large buyers for the winter. Good commission allowed to lady or gentlemen canvassers. Samples and particulars on application with 12 in stamps to the Head Office at Faridabad, Dacca. (Bengal).
T CR1795

PROFESSION.

NO KNIFE OR INJECTION

FOR all sorts of intricate and obstinate diseases where all other treatment failed viz. cancer, Pthisis, Gravels, Paralysis, Cataracts, etc. Consult.
Dr. H. K. GHOSE, M.B. (Home.),
Homoeopathic Physician,
43, Dadiseth Agiari Street,
Kalbadevi, Bombay.
Consultation Hours.—8 a.m. to 11 a.m., and 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

CHOWPATTY BUNDER will be CLOSED for all purposes from 10th to 22nd November, 1921 (both days inclusive).

By order,
F. H. TAYLOR, P.A.S.I., M.R.S.I.,
Manager,
Land and Bunders.
C11236

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after 4th November, 1921, the Office of the East India Cotton Association Limited, and the Cotton Clearing House will be moved to the Central Bank Building, Hornby Road.
(Sd.) D. MEHTA,
Secretary.
C11229

NOTICE.

ALL to whom it may concern, I, KHIMJEE ASSUR VEERJEE, the sole proprietor of the firm of Messrs. Assur Veerjee, do hereby inform that I have admitted my wife Mrs. Jamnabai Khimjee as my partner in my said firm from Kartik Sud 1st Samvat 1978 MONDAY, the 31st of October, 1921, and that I and my said wife Mrs. Jamnabai will from that day carry on business in partnership under the name and style of "ASSUR VEERJEE."
(Sd.) KHIMJEE ASSUR VEERJEE.
R1795

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby informed that a Life policy No. 1018 for Rs. 1,000 in favour of Mr. Manilal Mohanlal Salunkhi of Bombay is either LOST or MISCARRIED and whoever may be in possession of the same should communicate to the undersigned within seven days from this publication, otherwise the undersigned will issue a duplicate to the assured as he has applied to that effect.
M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS,
Secretaries,
All-India United Insurance Co., Ltd.
72 Apollo Street, Bombay.
C11250

MAHUVA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at 3 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 12th day of November, 1921, at the registered office of the Company, No. 111, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, to consider the following resolution:—

"That the agreement dated 8th day of October 1921 entered into by the Agents of the Company with Mr. Vrajlal Bhagwandas for sale of the factories of the Company at Mahuva be and it is hereby approved and confirmed by the Company."

(2) "The said agreement can be inspected by any member of the Company desiring to do so at the Registered Office of the Company between 12 noon and 5 p.m. on week days."

By order of the Board
NARANDAS RAJARAM & COMPANY,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Dated Bombay 3rd November, 1921.
C11252

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public that RAMJI MOHANJI has ceased to be a partner in our client's firm from 31st October, 1921. Anyone dealing with the said Ramji Mohanji with reference to the said partnership will do so at his own risk.
Dated this 2nd day of November, 1921.
N. C. DALAL & Co.
Attorneys for Ranchhoddas Pragji and Co.,
C11248

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HAROON ADAM has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Esmail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise, the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece of land containing an area of six thousand four hundred and sixty-nine square yards or thereabouts on and being Plot No. 5 of the East Agripada (North) Estate of the Board in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay bounded on the East by land of the Board laid out as a street forty feet in width on the South by Plot No. 3 of the said Estate leased or agreed to be leased to Oomer Ahmed Sha, on the West by Plot No. 6 leased or agreed to be leased to Moosa Haji Mahomed Killedar and on the North by the land of the Board laid out as a service passage and which said piece of land forms portion of land bearing New Survey No. 3450 together with the buildings each of a ground floor only erected thereon and as to the Block adjoining the Road consisting of shops godowns and living rooms and as to the four Blocks in rear of the first-mentioned Block consisting of stables for buffaloes and which said premises are now assessed by the Municipality under E Ward Nos. 7414 (1 and 2) and street Nos. 57 and 57A.
Dated this 3rd day of November, 1921.
DASTUR AND CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C11284

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. TULSIDAS MORARJI, MADHAVDAS GOKALDAS PASTA, CHATURBHUJ BHAWANIDAS and DHARAMDAS BHAGWANDAS have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of land of the pension and tax tenure (partly redeemed) containing by admeasurement 2,217 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector Old Nos. 86 and 204, Collector New Nos. D/744, E/744, 1605 and A/1605, Old Survey Nos. 179 and 180 and New Survey Nos. 5/7397, 6/7997, 1/7998 and 2/7998, together with all buildings and premises standing or lying thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward Nos. 2566 (1), 2566(2), 2567, 2568 (8) and Street Nos. 24, 24A, 26-28, and 2 which said premises are situate at French Road near Chaupatti in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Mahomedali Rogay partly by a passage and partly by the property of Abubaker Jamal, on or towards the West by the said French Road on or towards the North by the property now or formerly of Keshav Dossa and on or towards the South by the property now or formerly of Badrudin Tyabjee.
Dated this 3rd day of November, 1921.
MULLA & MULLA,
C11251 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1264 of 1921.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint filed the 19th day of March, 1921. Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O V rr 1. 5, 7 and 8 and O VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

MULRAJ DAULATRAM, a firm, carrying on business in Bombay, inter alia as Shroffs, Merchants and Adatias at Dady Sheth Agiary Lane, outside the Fort. ..... Plaintiffs.

v.

GANDAMAL MEHERCHAND, a firm, carrying on business as Merchants at Mandvi Kaleki District Gujranvalia in the Punjab. ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting:

Whereas abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiffs claim from the defendants Rs. 2,163-15-6 as per particulars annexed to the plaint herein with interest on Rs. 2,119-6-6 and the costs of this suit you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 29th day of November, 1921, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your attorney, any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 5th day of April, 1921.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

E. J. DAWAR.
gor Ag. Prothonotary.

E. J. DAVER.
The 5th day of April, 1921.
Messrs. MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & Co., Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C11247

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

RE. ESTATE OF ROWLEY STUART THOMSON ..... Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts and liabilities affecting the estate of Rowley Stuart Thomson, late Acting District Traffic Superintendent, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company, of Bombay, European, deceased, a bachelor, who died at Bombay on the 1st November, 1920, and Probate of whose Will with effect throughout the Province of Bombay was granted on the 10th October, 1921, to William Alban Haig Brown, one of the partners in the firm of Messrs. King King and Co., Bombay, the Executors named in the said Will, power being reserved to Sir Henry Seymour King, K.C.I.E., the other partner in the said firm, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Executor at the Office of Messrs. King King and Co., King's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the said Executor will hand over the assets to the persons legally entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.
Dated this 20th day of October, 1921.
CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Attorneys for the Executor.
C11149

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1267 of 1921.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint filed the 19th day of March, 1921. Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O V rr I, 5, 7 and 8 and O VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

MULRAJ DAULATRAM, a firm, carrying on business in Bombay as Shroffs, Factors, Merchants and Commission Agents at Dady Seth Agiary Lane, outside the Fort. ..... Plaintiffs.

v.

JUGALKISHORE BANARSIDAS, a firm carrying on business as Merchants at Amritsar in Punjab. ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting.

Whereas abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz—

The plaintiffs claim from the defendants Rs. 8,424-8-0 as per particulars annexed to the plaint herein with interest on Rs. 7,553-1-6 and costs of this suit you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 29th day of November, 1921 at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your attorney, any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 5th day of April 1921.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd. E. J. DAVER,
for Ag. Prothonotary.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVER,
The 5th day of April, 1921.
Messrs. MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & Co
C11246 Plaintiff's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE immoveable properties situate at Khetwadi Main Road next to Dr. Parekh Hospital.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors for the mortgagees Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY Friday, 4th November at 4-30 p.m., on the premises, the following properties on account and risk of Mr. Toolsidas Tejpal:—

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Tax land or ground, situate lying and being at Khetwadi Main Road without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district and Town and Island of Bombay, containing by former admeasurement, along with the land hereunder secondly described and twenty-seven square yards of land acquired by the Municipality of Bombay two thousand and ninety-three square yards or thereabouts but by a recent admeasurement exclusive of the said land hereunder secondly described one thousand six hundred and sixty-three square yards or thereabouts and registered along with the said land secondly described of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 372 New No. D2249, Old Survey No. 27, and New Survey No. 5 and 6/7402, together with the messuage tenements and buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward Nos. 1842 (1), and 1843 (2a) and Street Nos. 1-3A, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Ardesir Sorabji Palkhiwalla and partly by a passage, on or towards the West by the land hereunder secondly described, on or towards the north by the Khetwadi Main Road and on or towards the South by the property of Pithal Sayana Contractor.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE of the very valuable and artistic household furniture by well-known makers, file cabinets, roll top tables, electroplatedware, silverwares, crockery, rich glasswares, etc.

Under instructions from Major E. V. Watson, R.G.A., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, 6th November, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at 37 Magdala Road, Colaba, near Observatory, the following consisting of rich drawing room suites, cabinets, teak and blackwood arm chairs, easy chair, washing tables, plain almyrahs, mirror doors, almyrahs, wardrobes, single and double beds, very rich and old choicest Chinese vases, jars, electroplatedwares, rich Venetian glasswares, silverwares, roll top table, cheval glass file cabinet, roll top table, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th November, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 14th day of November, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill, Narayan Dabholker Road, very valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture, solid black-wood open carved furniture, old China vases and jars, rich table ornaments, rich glass crockery, and silver ware, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror sale board, and dumb waiter, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, rich oil paintings, water colours and engravings, drawing room chesterfield sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, one sweet tone semi grand piano in perfect order, electric table and hall lamps, single and double bedsteads, almyrah, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown dresses, writing tables, glass door book cases, easy chairs, teapoys, meat safe, ice boy hat stand, aluminium, utensils, etc., etc.

The property of C. F. Stevens, Esq., Architect and Surveyor. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR RAJAS, PRINCES AND CAPITALISTS.

Auction sale of very valuable Building plots at Nepean Sea Road, touching the sea next to "Bee Hive".

Under instructions from Messrs Mulla and Mulla, attorneys for the vendors Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on TUESDAY, the 15th November, 1921, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the following very valuable Building plot.

PLOT NO. 1.—A beautiful building plot fronting the Nepean Sea Road having a frontage of about 80 feet and containing an area of about 1693 square yards of free hold tenure.

PLOT NO 2.—A choice building plot allutting on Nepean Sea Road having a frontage of about 80 feet and containing an area of about 1571 square yards of free hold tenure.

PLOT NO. 3. A most beautiful and choicest plot quite touching the sea commanding Excellent view containing an area of about 2525 square yards of lease hold land.

The above plots will either be sold in one or separate lots to suit the requirements of intending bidders.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for the Vendors or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GIN AND PRESS FACTORIES.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 16th November, 1921, sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the owner the following factories equipped with the most upto date machinery and in perfect working order.

1. A ginning and a press factory situated at Bhilawadi opposite Bhilawadi railway station (M. S. M. Railway) in the district of Satara and Tasgaon Taluka containing land measuring more than 20 acres, two wells, buildings and the following machinery.

One Engine, 120 H.-P., one half press and one finisher one pumping Engine (complete), one boiler, 23 Platt Bros.' Double roller gins, Kapas opener, semi Rotary pump and fire hand pump.

2. A ginning factory situated at Banavar (in Mysore state) adjoining the Banavar railway station (M. S. M. Railway) containing land measuring 40 acres and three blocks of stone buildings and the following machinery:—

One 40 B. H. P. crude oil engine, 10 Platt Bros.' double roller gins, one 8 ft. 4 ins. lathe, one drilling machine (complete), one Wilcox pattern semi Rotary pump with tools and implements.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE VOILE SERGE, TWINE, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on SATURDAY, the 5th November, 1921, sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms or No. 120, Apollo Street, by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following.

1 case containing about 95 doz. saxe wool & hose of assorted colours.
1 case containing 10 pieces Woollen Blue Serge.
1 case containing 8 pieces Black Lustre Sicilians No. 54 inches.
12 casks Sodium Sulphide.
On account and risk of Mr. Alimahomed Adam.
1 case containing about 37 pieces printed veile.
On account and risk of the Insurance Office concerned.
1 case containing Glass Beads.
3 cases Furniture containing side-board, cupboard, palm-stand, dressing chest of drawers, Mirrors, etc., etc.
On account and risk of Tajbhoy and Co. of Baria Mansion, opposite Crawford Market:—
4 cases shoes.
On account and risk of Tayebhai Abdeally Sootarwalla:—
4 cases Italian twine.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT AND CO.,

MESSRS MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE

Under the kind instructions received from the Chief Ordnance Officer, Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE, Government Auctioneers, will hold a public auction at the Kirkee Arsenal, on FRIDAY, 11th November, 1921, at 2 p.m., of the following stores:—

A large quantity of brass zinc, lead, aluminium and gun metal pigs, cupro, nickel, brass scrap, brass, copper and aluminium cooking pots, tents I. P. files Inner, Walls and G. S. 160 lbs. lamp old, stoves axespick heads, felt old, leather old, watches, clocks, water bottles, tubs, shovels old, gunny old, canvas old, tincold, vices, durries, carts of sorts, sewing machine, Barrows wheel, blankets old, anvels old, cordage cotton old tape old, mamooties, cordage hemp, enamelware web old, jhools, steel cost scrap, iron wrought, steel mild scrap, tools, bellows rags old, cloths, dry paint green blue, wheels, soap, knives, forks, drilling machine, boxes of sorts, mater cases, sheets, buckets, ground sheets, pipe hose old, doosootic old, tanks, balances spring, camp, kettles, lathes, drums, bicycles, wool, cotton old, drugs, etc.

Conditions of sale will be read over on the spot.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE,
Government Auctioneer.
Bombay, 2nd November, 1921.
R1823

Income Tax & Super Tax
Statutory Statements of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road BOMBAY

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Madows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 4th November, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Sale Room, the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned:—
10 cases 50 gross large black "Black Cat."
15 cases 150 gross small black "Black Cat."
20 cases each 1 cwt. Aniline Salt.
About 500 lbs. blued cut Tacks, 3/8, 1/2, 5/8, 3/4, 1.
About 5,100 lbs. blued cut Tacks 3/8, 1/2, 5/8, 3/4, 1.
About 100 lbs. blued cut Tacks 3/8, 1/2, 5/8, 3/4.
By order of the office concerned:—
About 390 killo gold thread.
About 169 killo silver thread.
156 cases each 25 bottles sparkling wine ("Mousseux.")
By order of Mr. Haji Aboo Haji Nurmahomad Cassum and on account and at the risk of Toolsiram Poonamchand:—
One Clamant Talbot Motor Car No. 4439, 4 cylinder, 7 seater.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th November, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS

LAST DAY OF THE WEEK!
A Whole Complete Serial in a nut Shell!!
TO-DAY
"MYSTERY OF THE 13"
A Regular Feast of the Movies, For the Patrons of the
"GLOBE"
Messrs K. D. and Brothers will present the powerful Serial.
"MYSTERY OF 13"
Starring the great Cinema Star.
FRANCIS FORD
Last Five Episodes will be screened To-day.
FRIDAY—Episodes 11 to 15
Four Shows To-day: 5-30; 7; 8-45, and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)
GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.
COMING TO-MORROW!
The Picture that every one wants to See half-a-dozen times over again!
"The Revenge Of Tarzan"
Are you ready for it?
GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road)

FOR THE LAST TIME!
Messrs K. D. and Brothers present
TO NIGHT
"Every Woman's Husband"
5 Reels—5,000 feet, starring the adorable frolicsome Cinema Beauty
GLORIA SWANSON
A Charming Drama of the Social Life of To-day!
"Every Woman's Husband"
Messrs. K. D and Brothers have specially selected one of their glorious Jungle comedies which will be released for the first time in Bombay.
THE BIG SHOW
A 2-Reel Comedy de Luxe! Starring wild animals!!
Four Shows To-day at 5-30, 7, 8 45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)
West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road.)
COMMENCING TO-MORROW!
A brilliant Comedy Production
"Oh, you Women!"
A paramount Picture
A Roaring Comedy of Feminine Foibles.
A Charming Satire without cynicism and a hearty laugh from the Start to the finish.
DON'T MISS IT!
West End Cinema
(New churney Road)

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AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR
The BANDMAN OPERA Co 1921
In all the latest London Musical Comedy and Comic opera successes.
To-night Fri. Nov. 4th at 9-30 p.m.
For the First time in Bombay. From the Adelphi Theatre, London,
"WHO'S HOOPER"
Booking at Messrs. S. Rose & Co.. upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre,

THE EXCELSIOR.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.m.
" BEAUTY & THE ROGUE "
Featuring the Beauty-Heroine
MARY MILES MINTER
A tale of a Pretty Girl who disarms a callous crook by her Innocence and Beauty and reveals herself as a dancer possessing the graces of a PAVLOVA.
Don't Miss the Excelsior Pictures
They are as Good as the Best shown in Bombay.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
AND
THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
" THE SON OF TARZAN "
" THE SON OF TARZAN "
" THE SON OF TARZAN "
THE FINAL EPISODES Nos. 12, 13, 14 & 15.
THE FINAL EPISODES Nos. 12, 13, 14 & 15.
THE FINAL EPISODES Nos. 12, 13, 14 & 15.
COME AND SEE
THE GREAT & SMASHING
FINALE

THE EMPIRE
TO-MORROW Saturday, 5th November.
THE FIRST OF THE COMING SEASONS
BIG THINGS
The Great All-British Super-Production
"CARNIVAL"
"CARNIVAL"
Featuring
Bombay's Stage and Screen Idol
MATHESON LANG
MATHESON LANG

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
A PATHE MASTERPIECE DRAMA
NICK WINTER
IN
"NIGHT BIRDS"
The most powerfull detective adventure full of mystery ! Romance ! Thrills !
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
NEXT WEEK
For women, Men will Die !
For Gold, Men will Dare;
For Diamonds, Men will turn the World;
Then come and see——
"THE EMPIRE of DIAMONDS"
TIME
Daily 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 p.m. Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.
PRICES as USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

THE PATH SHE CHOSE
A Universal Photodrama
featuring,
ANNE CORNWALL
The pretty little girl of the slums wanted real happiness, not the cheap tawdry thing her sister had found. The struggle for decent, self respecting womanhood forms a real plot of this photodrama. Laura chose the primrose path. He sister Virginia chose the hard and narrow road. The contrast of their ideal is the moral of this drama.
Shows at 5-15, 7, 8 45, and 10-30.
Popular Prices.
THE
ALEXANDRA CINEMA
BELLASIS ROAD
A FEW PACES FROM
THE PARSI STATUE
BOMBAY.

ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW.

THE MUNITIONS SCANDAL AGAIN.

Many drastic reforms have been recommended by the Indian Railway Committee in their Report which is very recently issued for the information of the public. The Committee have given it as their unequivocal opinion that "the Indian Railway system is entirely inadequate to meet the needs of the country and there is urgent need of the country and there is urgent need of drastic measures of reform and reconstruction.' Over and above, this wide generalisation covering up the whole railway administration mention is also made that bribery in connection with allotment of wagons has grown into a system of organised blackmail and that third class passengers' grievances require particular attention. As regards the most prominent issues before the Committee, namely, State versus Company management, the Chairman of the Committee and four other members are in favour of direct State management and recommend that when the present contracts expire the undertaking shall be taken over by the State. Other members of the Committee, however, show a somewhat lukewarm attitude towards the question of out-and-out nationalisation of railways and propose a scheme for creating Companies domiciled in India to take the place of English companies. At any rate so far as the management of the Indian railways by companies domiciled in England is concerned all join together in ringing the death-knell of such companies which have up till now received their guaranteed interests regardless of the efficiency or otherwise of the railways which are under their control. The Committee also recommend the addition of a Member for communications to the Governor-General's existing Executive Council to take charge of Railways, Ports, Inland navigation, Road transportation, etc. They have also recommended that the Railway Board be replaced by a Railway Commission with a technical Railway-man as Chief Commissioner. On the financial side of the problem the Committee is of opinion that the Finance Department should cease to control the internal finance of Railways and the Railway budget should be separate and should be presented to the Legislative Assembly by the Member-in-Charge of Communications and not by the Finance Member as part and parcel of the General Budget. The reconstituted Railway Department is also recommended to be made free from the leading strings both of the India Office and the Government of India except where large questions of finance and general policy are involved. In order to give the Indian public a voice in the management of railways the Committee recommend the establishments of one Central and a number of Local Advisory Councils which may be representative of the interests of trade and industrial Associations, agricultural organisations, and the travelling public. They also propose a Rates Tribunal having an experienced lawyer as Chairman and one railway and one commercial member to handle the question of rates and fares. The Committee also unanimously endorse the recommendations of the Mackay Committee that in periods when money is easy funds should be raised in excess of immediate requirements. All these recommendations, however wholesome they may seem to be, have yet to go to the Indian Legislature before they can be translated into action. At that time it is to be seen how far the Government shows an inclination to adopt these recommendations ungrudgingly. Unfortunately one grows naturally very sceptic when one reflects upon the poor result which has come out of the reports of the Currency Committee as well as out of the Stores Purchase Committee. Anyhow if the various recommendations of the Railway Committee are adopted by the Indian Legislature the new Member for Communications who will come into existence as a direct result of the adaptation of the recommendations of the Indian Railway Committee will have really a formidable task of clearing an "Augean Stable." If by some herculean efforts he succeeds in accomplishing the big task, he will no doubt earn the blessings of millions of people in India who are at present suffering through the high-handedness of the railway administration in all matters as a matter of course.

The Government of India in reply to the letter addressed by the Indian Merchants' Chamber in this connection have sent a long letter stating their objects and reasons for not resuming the prosecution against the accused. The Committee of the Chamber in their letter urged the Government of India to reconsider their decision to treat the withdrawal from the prosecution as final and irrevocable. The Government of India beat about the bush and say, "the circumstances in which the prosecution in the original case was withdrawn have been the subject of so much comment in the public Press and the merits of the case have been so fully discussed that they must adhere to their decision that it would not be proper to resume the prosecution." To the Committee's alternative suggestion that in the event of the decision not to institute fresh proceedings being maintained a representative Commission should be appointed to inquire not only into the merits of the particular case but generally into the conduct of the affairs of the Indian Munitions Board in its relation to the purchase of supplies during the War, the Government of India reply that a similar suggestion was made by Sir Thomas Holland himself but after giving the proposal their most careful consideration they have to express their regret that they are unable to accept the proposal. The inability of the Government of India mainly rests upon, the following among other reasons:—(a) the wide range of activities of the Indian Munitions Board. In this connection they enclose for the information of the Chamber extracts from the report of the Indian Munitions Board from its establishment on the 1st March 1917 to the cessation of hostilities in November 1918, and say that "at th's distance of time" an enquiry into the affairs of the Board would be a task of great magnitude and compelxity. If the reasonings applied by the Government of India were to be brought to its logical conclusion the inevitable inference would be that a wrong-doer must only see that the wrongs inflicted by him lapse into arrears and if he is successful in so doing he will acquire a sort of right-in-rem for wrong doing. The Government of India further say that as the Department worked throughout at the highest pressure such circumstances of frauds are not likely to be repeated and consequently the lessons gained from experiences of that kind would be of little value for the purposes of future guidance. Their another objection to the proposed scheme of enquiry is based on technical legal grounds. They say that as the result of the Police investigations certain criminal proceedings have been already commenced and while they are still *sub-judice* the Government of India think that it would be neither useful nor proper to appoint a Commission of enquiry to investigate the activities which are still the subject of judicial proceedings. Lastly, they say that frauds which have come to light are connected mainly with false certificates given in support of quality and quantity of the stores billed for and as the examination of the quality and the quantity of the various articles purchased by the officers of the Indian Munitions Board is not possible as the articles have either been consumed or sold as surplus stores, no useful purpose will be served by undertaking such an examination from a practical point of view. This is also a novel ground for not enquiring into the merits of the case. If we accept this proposition of the Government of India the only rider that we can get therefrom is that a thief or a person in possession of stolen goods has only to so dispose of the goods as not to leave any trace behind in order to have immunity from the consequences of the wrongful act. It is a pity that under the regime of the Ex-Lord Chief Justice of England this sort of reply is being issued from the Delhi Secretariat which is at once an insult to the intelligence of the person addressing as well as the person addressed to.

AMUSEMENTS

THE
MAJESTIC CINEMA
GIRGAON TRAM TERMINUS
SUREKHA-HARAN
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SUREKHA-HARAN
BY
THE MAHARASHTRA FILM CO.
The picturised version of one of the sublimest chapter of Mahabharat, replete with mystery and mysticism of the East. Shakuni, the sly minister of Kauravas with a view to enlist the help of Yadavas had arranged to bring about a marriage between Surekha, the daughter of Balram and Lakhsaman the son of Duryodhan. Shree Krishna fustrated the arrangement with the aid of Gatokatcha and his Rakhsas is depicted in this super production.
Brilliant Photographic Effect
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Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Holidays 3-30 Extra Show.
PRICES AS USUAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, 1st Nov. 1921.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..
" " Sales of East Indian	100
" " Imports	..
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—	
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot.	12 49
Sakels	23 00
New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) Jan.	18 28
New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) March	18 23
New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) May	17 87
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan.	..
New Orleans 10 a.m. May	..

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 1st Nov. 1921.

Months.	To-days Price.
Nov.	..
Dec.	11 81
Jan.	11 72
Feb.	..
Mar.	11 53
April	..
May	11 31
June	..
July	11 15
Aug.	..
Sept.	10 68
Oct.	10 44

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 1st Nov. 1911.

Months.	To-day's price.
November	11 97
December	11 87
January	11 77
February	11 66
March	11 54
April	11 47
May	11 39
June	11 28
July	11 18
August	10 95
September	10 72
Oct.	10 50

Tease :—Quiet.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 1st Nov. 1921.

Months.	To-day's price.
Nov.	21 00
Dec.	21 20
Jan.	21 40
February	21 45
March	21 50
April	21 55
May	21 95
Oct.	21 65

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 31st Oct. 1921.

There is no change in prices.

M. G. Bengal, Good
" " Fully Good
" " Fine
M. G. No. 1 Oomra, Good
" " Fully Good
" " Fine
M. G. Broach, Good
" " Fully Good
" " Fine
M. G. Scinde, Good,
" " Fully Good
" " Fine

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 1st Nov. 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	49,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..
" " Continent	8,000
Futures at New York Jan.	18 27
" " " Mar.	18 22
" " " May	17 92
" " " July	17 47
Spot Cotton at New York	18 75
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	..
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	..
" " " May	..
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)	8 15/16
Demand Bills	..
Silver Commercial Bars	99 1/4
Do. Foreign	69 5/8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, 2nd Nov. 1921.

Future at New York	Jan.	18 48
	Mar.	18 37
	May	18 08
	July	17 62

Liverpool, 2nd Nov. 1921.

Cotton Delivvery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.	Oct.	11 82
	Jan.	11 60
	Mar	11 43
	May.	11 22

London, 2nd Nov. 1921.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/4 11/16 Steady
Bar Gold	5/4 /10 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	40 1/2 Steady

MONEY MARKET.

London, 1st Nov. 1921.

Rentes 3 %	54 1/4
Far Silver Sport	40 1/8
" " 2 months hence	39 3/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—China banks bought and sold closed. Steady.	
Bar Gold (per oz.)	..
Interest day to day loans	2 1/2
" 7 day Market loans	3 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 /12 p/c. since 21st July 1921.	

DISCOUNTS.

London, 1st Nov. 1920.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 13/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/sts	4
" Fins Trade Bills 3 m/st	5 1/4
" " " " 6 "	5 3/4

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK	154

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags	Nominal.
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked spot Net	
Nov.-Dec. Buyers	27 3/8
" Months Jan.-April Paid	28/3
Mid. American Cotton Spot	12 40
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakella	23 09

New York, 1st Nov. 1921.

Demand Bills	3 90 75

EXCHANGE.

London, 1st Nov. 1921.

On London in Paris	Not received
In Germany	716 00
In Italy	Not received

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17 21
Christiania	28 93
Amsterdam	11 53
Switzerland	21 38

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, 1st Nov. 1921.

WHEAT.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. Oct.Nov. Sellers	52
BARIL WHEAT 6 1-2 lbs.—Nov.-Dec. Sellers	53
KARACHI BARLEY Jan.-Feb. Sellers	51
Tone:—Inactive.	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 14 5/8
Hongkong	£ 99
National	£ 37 1/2

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold	Nominal.
RAPESEED, Brown Cawapore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Oct.-Nov	£ 16 3/4
TONE OF RAPESEED:—Nominal.	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship	Nominal
TONE OF LINSEED:—	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sond delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Paid	£ 9
TORIA RAPESEED Oct.-Nov. Sellers	£ 18 1/2
LINSEED, Argentine Nov.-Dec. Value	£ 15 1/2
Tone:—Steady.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 66 3/4
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 66 1/4
Copper Braziers	£ 96
Yellow Metal	8 3/4
Hard Spelter	31
Corrugated Sheets	£ 18 1/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4 % 1960/90	£ 71 1/2
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 77 3/4
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 87 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 %	48 3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	39 1/2
Indian Stocks 3 1/2 % Sterling Loan	57
Government Securities 3 %	49
Indian War Loan 7 per cent	£ 104

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Dec.-Jan.	14
Plantation First Latex Crepe Nov.	10
Tone:—Steadier after easier.	
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	19

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	Nov./Dec. Sellers 15/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Nov./Dec. Sellers	19/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Nov. Dec. Sellers	20/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Nov./Dec. Sellers	20 9
Tone:—	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Nov. 3.

To-day 22 points being reported higher in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened steady this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 482 and gradually went down till Rs. 475. It then steadily advanced till Rs. 484 which was the rate at 4 p.m. The prices fluctuated between Rs. 478 and Rs. 483 the bazar finally closing at Rs. 484. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 445 and after advancing till Rs. 489 closed at Rs. 488½. Fine M. G. Oomra Decr.-January opened at Rs. 419 and after touching Rs. 417 went up to Rs. 422 which was the rate at 4 p.m. Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 410 and advanced till Rs. 416 at 4 p.m. F. G., M. G. Bengal Decr.-January was Rs. 334.

Our market far ready cotton was dull yesterday. There was very moderate inquiry for old nice Omras by Japan shippers and for nice Bengals by local millwalas.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 5-30 P. M.

Bombay, 3rd Nov. 1921.

Fully Good Broach April-May	488 1/2
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	342
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	426 1/2
Do. March	421 1/2

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 3rd Nov. 1921.

F. G. Broach April-May	484
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	336
Fine Oomras Dec.-Jan.	421
Do. March	416

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 3rd Nov. 1921.

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good		
M. G. Bengal and Sind				
Punjab	320	305	290	..
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	375	365	345	..
M. G. Central P. No. 1	405	395	375	..
M. G. Central P. No. 2	390	380	365	..
Southerns	..	..	430	420

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 2nd Nov. 1921.

Cotton	3211 Bales.
Wheat	1634 Owts.
Linseed	1616 "
Rape, etc.	Nil
Gingellyseed	5566 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	751 "
Castorseed	616 "
Rice	1734 "
Myrabollams	1479 "
Cottonseed	2372 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	501 "
Juwar	35 "
Masur	875 "
Barley	25 "
Bajra	3844 "
Coal	2218 Tons

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, 3rd Nov. 1921.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 28/5/6.
Bars gold forward Rs. 28/5/6.
Bars Silver ready Rs 97/10.
Bars silver 1st settlement Rs. 97/2.

EXCHANGE.

On London.—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 9/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 19/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/5 1/16.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/4 21/32.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/4 23/32.
Tone of Exchange—Steady.
On Paris—Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 367.
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D. A. Frcs. 390.
Bank's buying D D. Frcs. 380.
On Japan—Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 176.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 169.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 263.
On Singapore Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 169.
On New York:—Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 374.
London Gold ready S. 104-10.
London Silver ready d. 40-8.
London Silver forward d. 39-14.
Tone of silver:—Steady.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange Dols. 3.92.
French Exchange Frcs. 53.50.
Italian Exchange—Frcs. 97.50.
Swiss Exchange:—21.10.
Belgium Exchange:—55.10.
German Exchange:—Mrks. 767.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper Rs. 60.
5 per cent. War Loan Rs. 84.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan Rs. 97.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan. Rs. 76..
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1922. 100/12.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928 Rs. 100/10.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1929 Rs. 101.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1931 Rs. 101.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 104/8.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 197[illegible] Rs. 66.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974, Rs. 66.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, Rs. 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1974 Rs. 66.

SHARES.

Except in few scrips market closed easy.
The following are the closing quotations of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Abd. Advance 2950. By Cotton 1260. By. Ding 1775, Century 1035 Cent. India 5140. Colaba Land 2770. Crescent 650. Currimbhoy 1815 David 1670. Fazulbhoy 1675. Finlay 1580, Ind. Bleaching 220, Ind. Malwa 710. Kasturchand 1600. Kohinoor 3670. New Great 1965, Pearls 1200. Phoenix 1140. Shapurji Simplex 967/8, Standard 2660. Swan 1407/8. Swadeshi 4810, Tata Mill 1675.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 785. Bv. Burma 517/8. By. Burma N. I. 145, Bt. Burma Petrol 13/8. By. Tramway 135. Bv. Steam 292/8. Bundi Cement 42. Ind. Cement 370. Katni Ord. 270 Katni Defd. 1425. New India Ins. 21/8. Shivrajpur 82. Tata Ord 80. Tata Defd. 295. Tata Hydro 867. Tata Oil 92/8. Tata Bank 23/4. Scindia Steam 11.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2.

Market for jute shares rules quiet only small business put through. Coal shares ruled firm and an advance in prince was registered in Borrea Banajorah Kalapahari Kosoonda and new Beerhoom. Most of business reported in market was confined to this section. Only small trade was put through in miscellaneous. Hume pipes ruled easier after sudden rise of yesterday.

Cotton shares were quiet. The following were closing quotations: Coal Baraboni 17/8; x.d., and 18/2; C. D. Banajorah 51/12; Bengal 1010 odd lot Bengal giridih 26/8; Bokaro and Ramgur 53/8; Borrea 47/8; Burrakur 51/4; Ghusick 30/12; Gopalichuck 14; Kalaphari 34; Kosoonda and Nyadee 33/5; x.d., New Beerbhoom 40/4; New Kessurgarh 32/4; Phularitand 9; Rancegunge 64; Cum rights Samla Kendra 19/4; Sowardih 10/14; Seetarampore 26/4; Sunamdih 3/2; Western 15; Jute Alliance 357; Budge Budge 324 and 330 S. I. Century 8/10; Delta 362; Howrah 34/4 C. D. Lawrence 440; S. I. Union 407/8; Miscellaneous; Automatic tools 5/12; Agra United Mills x/4; Bengal Nagpore cotton 507; British India tobacco 304; Cossipore cotton ginning 11/8; S. I. Dunbar Cotton 666; Hooghly flour 38 x.d., Hume pipe 8/8; Imperial Bank (fully paid) 1410; Kesoram cotton 19/10; Kumardhubi engineering 13 and 14/14; S. I. Lansdowne Jute Dete. 92/8; Marshall sons and Coy (India) 804; Walford Transport Coy. 4/4; (Erratum-Yesterdays quotation, Titaghur Paper 18 should have read Tinnevelly textiles).

Government Paper 3½ per cent quoted at Rs. 59/12 small lots 60/2 War Bonds 1925, 100/12; 1926, 101; 1928, 100/12 and 1930/31, 101 per cent.

Exchange Bank telegraph transfer one shilling four and five-eighth pence and Demand Bills one shilling four-twentyone thirty-one pence.

MINISTERS ON ATTENDANCE TO PRINCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2.

The "New Empire" understands that Sir Surrendra Nath Bannerjee and Nawab Nawabali Chowdhury, Ministers, Bengal Government, have been appointed by Lord Ronaldshay, Ministers in attendance on the Prince of Wales during his visit to Calcutta.

Three Important Questions.

Are kidney warnings understood? Do people realise the danger? Would it not be wise to adopt a sensible proven method of resistance?

Backache, dizziness, irritability insomnia, urinary troubles, nerve tension, drowsy days and sleepless nights, stiff and swollen joints, rheumatic twinges, and aching muscles—these are the warnings. The danger is not far ahead, for neglect invites the more serious symptoms, rheumatism, stone-formation, lumbago, sciatica, gravel, kidney and bladder inflammation, uric acid poisoning and dropsy.

Resistance depends on kidney activity—perfect kidney filtering of the blood—with consequent bodily health; and all would be well if Nature's rules of commonsense, simple diet and regular habits, prevailed. But Nature does not get a sufficient chance; the kidneys are often strained to the verge of breakdown.

Don't hover in doubt. Don't risk the evils of neglect. Safeguard the kidneys with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. They strengthen the kidneys and soothe the bladder, and their action relieves the symptoms caused by weakness of these organs.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are Rs. 2 per bottle; 6 for Rs. 10.8; obtainable from all dealers.

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 3rd November 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and at Delhi and Hissar humidity is in excess. Both day and night temperatures are nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded at Jhansi and clear elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are near normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear and at Jodhpur and Karachi humidity is in defect. Day temperature is above normal at Karachi but below it at Jacobabad; night temperature is above the average at Jodhpur but below it at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Bhuj and Deesa and is nearly normal or in defect elsewhere. Day temperature is higher than usual on the west Kathiawar coast; night temperature is below normal at Bhuj, Bhavnagar-Para and Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the south and clear or lightly clouded in the north of the division. Humidity is in defect at Saugor. Day temperature is nearly normal at Saugor and lower than usual elsewhere; night temperature is below normal at Khandwa.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri reports 0.26in of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and at Ratnagiri day temperature is lower than usual.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—There has been nearly general rain in the south Bombay Deccan and south and east Hyderabad. Sholapur reports 2.87in., Bijapur 1.53in, Belgaum 0.20in, Nizamabad 0.79in and Hyderabad 0.50in. Skies are heavily clouded over the area of general rain and moderately clouded in the north Bombay Deccan and northwest Hyderaabd. Humidity is in excess except at Malegaon. Day temperature is from 6 deg to 14deg. below normal; night temperature is above normal at Ahmednagar but below at at Malegaon.

General Remarks.—Unsettled weather conditions are disappearing from the Konkan coast and rainfall has again been widespread over the greater part of the Peninsula. It has been nearly general in southeast Madras, Mysore, the Madras Deccan, the south Bombay Deccan and south and east Hyderabad with a few falls in Malabar, the Konkan and on the north Madras coast. Falls exceeding one inch amount to 1.12in at Calicut, 1.17in at Bellary, 1.53in at Bijapur and 2.87in at Sholapur. Day temperature is considerably lower than usual in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and the adjacent districts. Fine clear weather prevails in northwest India and the United Provinces.

Forecast.—Local rain is likely in Madras, Mysore, the south Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad and a few falls in Malabar and the Konkan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 2nd November 1921.

The slight depression off the Konkan coast persists and the monsoon has extended over the most of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, Mysore and Madras excluding the extreme northeast and local in the Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in south Burma.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Salem three inches and Nellore, Cocanada one and a half.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 2nd Nov, 1921.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in.		29.869
Temperature of Air	degrees.	81.3
Wet Bulb Thermometeter ..	„	73.6
Dew Point	„	70.3
Relative humidity of Air ..	„	0.698
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		7.8
Maximum temperature of Air ..	„	88.2
Minimum do do	„	75.9
General direction of Wind } from midnight to midnight }		SE,ESE,WSW.
Movement of Wind do.	miles	136

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
		h. m.	ft. in.
Wed. ..	9th Nov.	m 5 48	25 0
		7 0a	23 7

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
		h. m.	ft. in.
Wed. ..	9th Nov.	1 6a	19 10

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TRIAL OF EUROPEANS.

A JUDICIAL CONDEMNATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your note on the trial and acquittal of Private Chaffe before Justice Le Rossignol of the Punjab High Court will certainly get the attention it deserves. Allow me, however, to point it out to the credit of the learned Judge that he has judicially condemned the present law about the trial of European prisoners. A Calcutta member of the Legislative Assembly asked that the present privileges of the European accused should be retained not as political privileges but merely as a matter of justice. Like the advocate of a forlorn cause that M.L.A. pleader with a tone as soft as butter. Justice Le Rossignol gives the necessary answer to that gentleman.

Not only has Justice Le Rossignol expressed his disagreement with the verdict of the jury about the innocence of the accused and made it plain that on the evidence he could convict, but also has he demonstrated that present law precludes even the fair-minded Judge from doing justice. Says the learned Judge: "I do not propose to discharge the jury *because I do not think any object will be obtained by ordering your re-trial before another jury.*" (Italics mine.) Is there any doubt about what the Judge means to say? Anybody who understands the A.B.C. of English will see that the learned Judge declares in express terms that so long as the constitution of the jury remains what it is at present, the European accused can depend upon perfect immunity from any consequences of their breaking the law even though the breach of law might involve the loss of a human life. It is not a publicist, or an Indian leader that says this. An European himself and a Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature says that the special privileges of the European accused guarantee *miscarriage* of justice. Can a mere European now claim that these privileges are necessary for securing justice to Europeans? Another and more serious question is whether this is a point which required the appointment of a Committee unless it were meant only to procrastinate the decision thereof. While acquitting the guilty accused, the learned Judge has done ample service to the cause of removing the Europeans' anomalous superiority of an invidious character from the Criminal Procedure Code.—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE.

PICKET NG.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I was amused to read B. E. G.'s letter. While professing to be a "wholehearted prohibitionist", he betrays his real nature when he spills dirt on the pickets who are making so much sacrifice for the good of the community. It is very easy for people like B. E. G. to find fault with the way everything is done, and I am convinced that such fault-finders are good-for-nothing themselves. As to the pickets my experience is that they are often abused and intimidated by the shopkeeper and the like of him and the pickets has every right to be prepared in self-defence in case of attack and I can only pity B. E. G. if he envies the physique of a Pathan. It is the fashion of the do-nothing philosophers of the type of the B. E. G. who have not the foggiest idea of the goings-on in the independent and self-respecting nations of the world to presume to have everything their own way. I enclose my card.—Yours, etc.,

"INDEPENDENT."

Nov. 2.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

(Thursday, Nov. 3, 1921.).

Mr. F. B. Garda on reversion to British service is appointed to act as Assistant Political Agent, Palanpur.

Mr. P. C. Govinden, is appointed to be Deputy Political Agent, Palanpur.

Mr. M. C. Patel, is appointed to be Deputy Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.

Mr. Harilal K. Mehta, is appointed to do duty as Special Deputy Political Agent, Wadhwan Civil Station.

Mr. V. M. Jadhav, Mamlatdar of Sangamner and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. W. H. Marston, is appointed to be District Superintendent of Police, Thana.

Mr. N. P. A. Smith, is appointed to act as Superintendent of Police, Sind Railways.

Mr. W. T. Down is appointed to be Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, vice Mr. J. Walker retired.

Mr. A. Fuller is appointed to be Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, vice Mr. C. Priestley retired.

Mr. W. B. Manley, is appointed to be District Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh.

Mr. W. L. K. Herapath, is appointed to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar.

Mr. Abdullah Mian Oosman Mian Koreishi is appointed to do duty as Collector, West Khandesh.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

The week was almost rainless. More rain is still needed in parts of the Deccan and Karnatak for maturing of crops and for rabi sowing. Standing crops were generally in good condition. Harvesting of kharif crops continues. Sowing of rabi crops was in porgress. Garden crops are in good condition. Supply of fodder was sufficient. Water supply for drinking and irrigation is adequate. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition.

FAMINE RELIEF.

The Government. Gazette writes:—

Distress is decreasing in Bijapur. Relief works closed. Grant of gratuitous relief to the decrepit and needy and dole to inferior village servants continue wherever required. The condition of people on gratuitous relief is satisfactory. There is no wandering or emaciation. The number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief during the week ending 22nd October 1921 was 6,722.

ALL INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 2.

As previously announced the All-India Congress Committee meets here on 4th instant. Mr. Gandhi and party are expected from Ahmedabad to-night and several other leaders to-morrow.

REFUSAL TO EXECUTE BOND.

SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR'S HARD LABOUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 2.

The case in which Maulana Ahmad Said, Secretary, Jamiat-ul-Ulema, Hind, who was asked to show cause why he should not be bound down under Sections 107, 108 and 112, Criminal Procedure Code, was resumed to day, before Mr. Macworthyang, Deputy Commissioner, Delhi. The accused was asked to execute a bond for Rs. 500 with two sureties in the same amount. He refused and was, therefore, sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

MAULANA SHARAR ARRESTED

TAKEN TO TANJORE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 2.

Moulana Sharar is arrested under Sections 124A and 153A of the I. P. C., and taken to Tanjore.

OTTON MONOPOLY IN RAJPIPLA STATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—About more than a month ago in a very able article you criticised the annual report of the Rajpipla State; and as you very rightly said that the land revenue is heavy and as you take great interest for the good of the cultivators and as you always advocate their cause, I hope you will give publicity to the following lines. In the issue of the 14th October of the "Hindustan" a correspondent writes that some two years ago a monopoly of cotton was going to be granted to a well-known merchant of Bombay, which was very strongly opposed by the cultivators and the traders in the Rajpipla State; and the idea was given up by His Highness the Maharaja after hearing both the parties. Now the same question of monopoly has arisen by the request of the said merchant and, as rumoured, His Highness the Maharaja Saheb being well inclined towards him, it is very likely that he will be fortunate to obtain the same this time.

Mr. Editor, the monopoly if granted in 17th or 18th centuary could be overlooked but in the 20th centuary, it will be called an act of injustice.

His Highness the Maharaja Saheb is said to be an enlightened ruler and has more than once travelled in Europe and even with all this knowledge acquired in the civilised world, is inclined towards granting a monopoly, which is very strange.

I know the instances in which where monopolies were granted, the people had to suffer a great deal of hardship at the hands of the monopolists, who dictated their own terms; and the poor cultivators had to submit because there was no other buyer. As very rightly criticised by you, the land revenue being very heavy, by granting a monopoly as rumoured about, the poor cultivators will never get the price of their cotton which they used to get when there was healthy competition between the buyers. The cultivators have already suffered on account of heavy assesment and on account of fall in cotton prices and in the cost of living; and if this monopoly will be granted, it will ruin them. I hear, some representations have been made by the cultivators as well as by the traders to His Highness the Maharaja; and I hereby beg to appeal through the medium of your columns to abstain from granting any such monopoly because if the cultivators be ruined, ultimately the State will also suffer. I hope that His Highness the Maharaja Saheb will take an expert's opinion from Bombay gentlemen, well versed in political economy and will consider all the facts submitted by both the parties.—Yours, etc.

—COTTON.

Middle Colaba,

Bombay.

JUDGES DON'T KNOW!

"What is a camisole?" is the latest specimen of judicial ignorance. In order to enlighten his lordship a bundle of lingerie was handed up to the Bench and carefully examined.

"Nothing for ladies' wear, I suppose. I don't understand such things," was the judicial comment.

"Who is Connie Gilchrist?" is the classic example of the ignorance of the Bench. It was a question actually asked by a famous judge in a famous case, when that charming and clever lady was at the summit of her fame and when her photograph was in every other shop-window.

The other day a lawyer asked the County Court judge for an adjournment because his client had not "turned up."

"What expression was that?" asked the judge.

"OOF-BIRDS" AND WHIST.

Well, it was a slang phrase. I should have said my client has not put in an appearance, and his absence severely handicaps me."

"Severely what?" exclaimed the judge. "What condition did you say you were in?"

Amid the laughter of the court, the lawyer gave up the unequal contest, beaten by the dictionary.

"What is this reference to the distance to Tipperary? I do not see its relevancy," was another piece of well-feigned ignorance on the part of one of his Majesty's judges, referring to the famous song. But perhaps the richest specimen was when that sporting judge, the late Lord Hawkins, blandly inquired, "What exactly is an oof-bird?"

Sometimes the poses of ignorance is transferred from the judge to the counsel.

"Whist, I understand, is a game of cards," said Sir Edward Carson, in a case in which a man was prosecuted for holding a whist-drive.

"What would happen," later remarked the judge, "if a man had one or two Yarboroughs dealt to him?"

"I don't know what they are," confessed Sir Edward, and this time he probably spoke the exact truth.—"Answers."

SACROSANCTITY OF SPINNING-WHEEL.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S ADDRESS TO WOMEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 29.

Under the auspices of the Ahmedabad Rashtriya Stree Mandal, a ladies' meeting was held at 4 p.m. on October 21st at Ahmedabad to receive Mahatma Gandhi's inspining message. About 500 ladies appeared in purely home spun and handwoven khadi, while others were dressed in mill-made Khadi, including a sprinkling in foreign-made apparel.

Shrimati Nanduben Kanoga in a neat little speech explained the object of the gathering and emphasised the importance of ladies identifying themselves with the present agitation in favour of Swadeshi, the success of which would be assured according as they resolutely bent their energies on subjugating their love of foreign cloth. Shrimati Jayvatiben next surveyed the land marks passed by the Rashtriya Stree Mandal established with a view to preaching Swadeshi both by example and precept.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S ADDRESS.

Mahatma Gandhi said that the subject of Swadeshi was worn thread-bare, and, if after a twelvemonth of preaching in season and out of season, he had not driven conviction home to the people no useful purpose would be served by crying himself house at the present moment, more particularly be cause there were some in the audience who had apparently cast his message to the four winds. In the columns of "Navjivan" he had week after week been ringing changes on the immutable truth that if they wanted to see Rama-Rajya once more restored in India, he could conceive of no more efficient weapon than the determined effort put forth by women to wear Khadi. Had they followed in the footsteps of Sita, the history of India would have been written far otherwise. With the spirit that frinched not at the privations of forest life she went into a voluntary exile, and were the same constancy to prevail in India, the attainment of Dharma-Rajya was only a question of time.

If they desired to compel respect offer the manner of Sita, they should set aside indolent repose and turn with ever increasing earnestness and enthusiasm to the Charkha.

The yarn they would turn out by assiduously plying the spinning wheels would cover the nakedness of India and deliver her from the slough of economic serfdom.

IDEALS OF INDIAN WOMANHOOD.

Proceeding, Mahatma Gandhi went on to observe that service was in the nature of religion to women. Ammated by the will to serve they would bring about the salvation of the country far more effectively then the graduates in their midst. India wanted men and women who would freely more among the working classes and share their joys and sorrows. Indiscriminate charity which deprived beggars of all incentive to work was fraught with danger to self-reliance and the only way to strike at the root of mendicancy was to induce the beggar to earn his bread in the sweat of his brow by means of the spinning wheel. He had decided to put on a loin-cloth in consideration of India's nakedness and would be ill at ease until all and sundry worked at spinning-wheels to clothe scantily clad millions. If they were attracted to the meeting out of curicsity to see him dressed in a loin cloth or if they put on khadi to keep up appearences they would be practising a trick on him. They might deceive him and even deceive themselves by dissembling their real sentiments, but by no means that human ingenuity could devise could they deceive God. It was idle to continue to wear foreign clothes on the ground of exhausting the existing stock. Would they drink liquor if they had a bottle of wine in stock! On no specious excuses could they justify the use of foreign clothes, when once they were convinced of their impurity. Did not Sita reject the costly garments in preference to the *valkals* (leafy clothing) in the Asoke Forest? It was her heroic defence of chastity amid numerous temptations and threats that secured her primacy of position in the salutation, "Sita-Rama." If they excelled in the refinements of the culinary art, they could as well show proficiency in spinning the finest yarns. He looked forward to seeing them all dressed in khadi on the occasion of the forth coming section of the Congress. They had hitherto cheerfully given anything he demanded and he felt confident that the response to his demand for delivering foreign clothes would be equally generous.

INDIAN CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 2.

The annual meeting of the Indian Christian Association was held at Moradabad on the 31st October and the 1st November under the presidency of Rai Bahadur Mukerji of Benares when important resolutions were passed especially in connection with the attitudes of the Indian Christians with regard to the present situation, emphasising the necessity of the British connection. Mr. Alfred Nundy, barrister, has been elected president for the next year and Mr. N. K. Mukerji, of Allahabad, the secretary.

SHIPPING

ARRIVAL.

Nov. 3.

S S Trafford Hall, McMullan, Birkenhead.
S S Victorian, Waite, Southampton.
S S F. Ferdinand, Hollingsworth, Valadiostock.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Vasna, Hitchings, Busreh.
S S Karagola, Darvell Durban.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Sirena for Trieste.
Steamer Massilia for Liverpool.

S S Trafford Hall:—The Hall Line steamer Trafford Hall, 3437 tons, Captain T. McMullan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Birkenhead, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S F. Ferdinand:—The steamer F. Ferdinand, 3406 tons, Captain S. A. Hollingsworth, arrived in harbour yesterday from Valadiostock, with a cargo of coal.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Company's steamer Vasna, 3020 tons, Captain A. F. W. Hithings, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Karagola—The B I S N Company's African mail steamer Karagola, 3647 tons, Captain H. F. Darvell, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

Nov. 3.

S S Genoa for Liverpool:—86 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.; 50 bales cotton waste, B. Dinshaw.

S S Delta for Ghent:—55 bales cotton, Patel Bros.

S S Athemic for Dunkirk:—1140 cwts. linseed Ralli Bros; 550 bales cotton Toyo Menka Kaisha; 56 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Burnholme for Genoa:—200 bales cotton, Nippon Nenkwa K. Kaisha; 4000 cwts. rape seed Volkart Bros.; 1500 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.; 3000 cwts rape seed, Ralli Bros.; 3000 cwts. Teel seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Burnholme for Antwerp:—500 cwts. poppy seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Favignana for Genoa:—2 bales cotton, K M Nathoo.

S S Sirena for Trieste:—220 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co.; 125 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 1000 cwts jinjilly seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Sirena for Venice:—200 bales cotton, Arturo Boneschi 550 bales cotton, Valkart Bros. 500 bales cotton, Nippon Menkwa K. Kaisha.

S S E. S. Embiricos for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton, Hirji Nensey and Co.; 220 bales cotton, Nippon Menkwa K Kaisha; 330 bales cotton, Kelachand Devchand and Co.; 220 bales cotton fly, Chaturbhuj Peraj and Co.; 270 bales cotton, K H Kayani and Co.; 300 bales cotton, N V Dassa and Co.; 232 bales cow hides, C L Sajee and Co.; 210 bales cotton, Vardhman Bros; 100 bales cotton, Hirji Nensey and Co.; 2 cases wet guts, Alladin Yassim, 115 bales cotton fly, Khimji Vishram and Co.

S S Massilia for Marseilles:—1300 cwts. cotton seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Nevasa for Humburg:—825 baies cottor, K H Kayani and Co.

S S Tatsumo Maru for Kobe:—2 pckgs. cotton, Nissim Cotton Trading Co.; 200 bales cotton, N V Dossa; 1000 bales cotton, Nippon Menkwa K Kaisha.

S S Tatsumo Maru for Shanghai:—300 bales cotton, Hirji Nensey and Co.; 1000 bales cotton, W. H. Brady and Co.; 2 pckgs. cotton, Nissim CottonTrading and Co.

S S Kasado Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, Nippon Menkwa K. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

3rd November 1921.

S S Gambada from Antwerp. Agents:—B. I. S. N. Co.:—2941 bags Rice, 388 cases champagne wine, 709 steel Jaints, 536 cases window glass, 77 bdles gloved sheets, 5 cases perfumery, 6 pkgs. rail casings, 200 bags Soda Ash, 175 crates earthen ware, 1300 bags almonds, 100 bdles copper, 3 bales cotton, 33 cases cotton, 5 cases glass, 18 bales paper, 6 cases paper, 500 bdles, yellow metal squares, 101 cases cheese, 49 bales packing paper, 40 cks. Axal acid, 50 bottles quick silver, 95 cases wine, 50 cases gin, 750 cases condensed milk, 122 bags dry roots, 2 packages paint, 3 cases leather beltings, 4232 chests tea, 3 bales carpets, 60 bales jute twine.

S S Virla from Basara. Agents:—B. I. S. N. Co. Ltd.:—35 bags dry dates, 1852 baskets, wet dates.

S S Tapti from London. Agents:—B. I. S. N. Co. Ltd.

S S Masula from London. Agents:—Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.:—9075 tons coal.

S. S. Nitemede from Durban. Agents:—Turner Morrison and Co.:6089 tons coal.

A LADY'S PHILANTHROPY.

Mrs. Saraswatibai Mangeshrao Rajadhyaksha has given the following donations (in Government Promissory Notes) to the different institutions on the occasion of the first anniversary of the demise of her husband, the late Mr. Mangesh Vishwanath Rajadhyaksha, which came off on the 1st instant according to the Hindu calendar:—(1) Rs. 2,500 to the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali, Bombay; (2) Rs. 1,000 to the Saraswat Vidyalaya, Mapuca, Goa; and (3) Rs. 1,000 to the Saraswat Deen-Vatsal Sangh, Bombay."

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STAGGERING SEVERITY OF SENTENCES.

IN MALEGAON RIOT CASE.

ASSESSORS' VERDICT.

NO CONSPIRACY—BUT GRAVE PROVOCATION.

TEXT OF JUDGMENT.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

NASIK, Nov. 2.

I have already briefly telegraphed the results of the Malegaon Riot case before Mr. S. J. Murphy, I.C.S., Sessions Judge, Nasik. Five are sentenced to be hanged, Nine to be transported for life, and a large number of others have been sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for various terms from 7 years to 3 years! In practically every case, the sentence is the maximum that could be inflicted under the law. The sentences were staggering to those, who heard them and the loud lamentations of Malegaon women who had assembled on the roadside outside the court compound, when they heard the awful doom to which their men had been sent would have moved even a stone. Such was their grief, uncontrollable and unlimited, but the men themselves received the decision of the court with amazing calm and with fortitude. In that condemned assembly of unfortunate men, only one man became unnerved and began to weep, though he had received the lowest sentence awarded by the court. Others showed the utmost forbearance and such as their calmness and dignity of bearing, I have rarely ever witnessed. Yet these were the men who marched out of the court, uncertain of their fate. But there was no bluff no bravado in their demeanour. And as they filed out one by one, many sympathetic eyes followed them. Outside the court, as they were led away under a strong police escort in three batches, the relations and friends of the convicted persons gave vent to their deep sorrow and grief, the women specially. In the wake of the accused, the assembled host of men, women and children went out of sight. In the court, itself a tense atmosphere prevailed, and when the judge, clad in black, took his seat on the bench there was complete silence. Mr. Murphy who began reading the judgment at 12 noon, took a little over two hours to finish it. The reading itself was accomplished in a school-boy style and Mr. Murphy could not have, dispensed with it, —whatever his personal inclinations,—because the law demanded it. Many thought that instead of prolonging the agony of suspense among the accused, Mr. Murphy would have done well if he had followed the usual method of reading the findings and the sentence.

In the court, besides the public prosecutor and many of the defence pleaders, were present the D. S. P. and Mr. Kokji, without his medals or the sword. But Mr. Kokji carried on his person a loaded six chambered automatic pistol, which he had to unload as the result of a mild mishap, though it was enough to raise one's hair on its end. When the sentences were pronounced, many of the local pleaders who had thronged the corridor left with heavy hearts, though I am told there was some jubilation among the handful or so of the protagonists of the Aman Sabha.

The following is a classified list of the results:—

I.—SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Accused No. 1.—Suleiman Miyan Rojan.
Accused No. 3.—Israel Allarkhu.
Accused No. 29.—Saban Bhicari.
Accused No. 94.—Buddhu Faridan.
Accused No. 129.—Nathu Jahudin Sahdewala.

II.—TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE.

No. 12. Babu Imambux (Gudakhuwala).
22. Babu Allauddin.
30. Mahomed Hassan Badroodin Arab (Dalwala)—Captain, Khilafat Volunteers.
32. Abdul Majid Tabib Haji—President, Khilafat Committee, Malegaon.
41. Abdul Wahid Sait, Municipal Councillor and Treasurer, Imdadul Islam Fund.
91. Amir Nur Mahomed.
103. Yakub Natakwala.
117. Haji Salamtulla.

III.—RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

(a) For seven years.
No. 11. Babu Hubba.
124. Suleiman Mahomed Zarya.
125. Mahomed Siddik Mahomed Alli alias Bhilwa.

(b) Five years.
No. 51. Balchand Hirachand alias Balusa.
75. Rasulbhai Tayabali Bohri of Pachora.
76. Abbas Samsudding Bohri (servant of No. 75).

(c) Four years.
No. 64. Yakub Yatim Pahilwan.
78. Bashir Ishaq.
99. Ayyub Ramzan.
115. Shakir Wd. Kadir.
118. Amirshaik Rahiman.
121. Shaikhumiya Dadamiya.
128. Mahomed Hassan Abdulla.
131. Ishaq Jafar Haji.

(d) Three years.
No. 2. Haji Abdul Rahim Haji.
No. 8. Habibulla Rasul.
23. Ishaq Majid.
33. Bachu Ilahi.
34. Ramzan Dinmahomed.
35. Chotkan Subrati.
38. Mahomed Hassan Ahmedbux.
40. Tajmahomed Bakar.
43. Mahomed Roshan.
44. Abdul Razak.
47. Juman Bhiku.
48. Fatehmahomed Nhavi.
49. Gafur Haji Rahimbux.
50. Abdul Gafur Karimbux.
58. Mahomed Edu.
60. Janmahomed Pahilwan.
61. Mahomed Isaq Karamat Sirdar.
62. Walimahomed Rajab.
63. Mahomed Baldi.
68. Badulla Allabux.
73. Gafar Abdul.
77. Abdul Karim Chhedi.
80. Abdul Jabbar Afsar.
81. Ismail Walihamed.
82. Abdul Khalifa.
84. Yakub Hayatali.
85. Fakir Mahomed.
87. Mahomed Itloo.
88. Hussein Maddu (son of Maddu Bechu).
92. Kadir Inayatulla Bhiwandiwala.
96. Mahomed Lala Postman.
101. Akbar Yakub Pahilwan.
108. Abdul Rahiman Haji Mansonar.
109. Moulvi Abdul Karim alias Taya Moulvi.
113. Ashaq Gafur.
126. Vahab Rohan.
127. Moulvi Aziz-ur-Rehamn of Delhi.
130. Ibrahim Subrati.

ASSESSORS FINDINGS.

After the summing up by the Judge on Monday the 24th October, the two assessors Messrs. Tembe and Khedkar retired to consider their verdict. They returned at 4 p.m. and gave their verdict orally. They said that there was no conspiracy and that the mob became excited between the Toddyshop and the Juma Masjid as the result of the firing by the police and the subsequent rioting that took place was due to the grave provocation that the mob received as a result of the firing on the crowd by the Sub-Inspector and his party. The Assessors did not believe the evidence of witnesses Ganpat Gavde, Digambar Kapse and the two approvers; similarly the four retracting witnesses—Wahab, Ummar, Bhulya and Vaidu, and also witness Chandmiya were not believed. The following verdict was given regarding individual accused:—

No. 1. Suleman Miya Rojan.—Instigating murder but took no active part. Not guilty of abetment of arson or of rioting or any other offence.

No. 2. Haji Abdul Rahim.—Same as No. 1. (Recommended for mercy and was given three years' R. I.)

No. 3. Israel Allarkhu—same as No. 1.

No. 8. Habibulla Rasul—of simple hurt and not of rioting.

No. 11. Babu Hubba—of Arson and rioting.

No. 12. Babu Gudakhuwala—of Murder.

No. 20. Karim Daood—of Arson.

No. 22. Babu Allauddin—of abetment of murder.

No. 23. Ishaq Majid—of rioting.

No. 92. Kadir Inayatulla—of rioting. murder.

No. 30. Mahomed Hassan Dalwala—same as No. 29.

No. 31. Mahomed Yusuf Siddu—same as No. 29.

No. 32. Abdul Majid Tabib—same as No. 29.

No. 33. Bachu Islahi—of simple hurt.

No. 34. Ramzan Dinmahomed—same as No. 33.

No. 35. Chotkan Subrati—same as No. 33.

No. 38. Mahomed Hassan Ahmedbux—of rioting.

No. 40. Tajmahomed Kakar—same as No. 38.

No. 43. Mahomed Roshen—of Arson.

No. 44. Abdul Razak Ibrahim—of rioting.

No. 47. Juman Bhiku—of rioting.

No. 48. Fatehmahomed Nhavi—of abetment of murder.

No. 49. Gafur Haji—of simple hurt.

No. 50. Abdul Gafur Karimbux—of rioting.

No. 58. Mahomed Edu—of rioting.

No. 60. Janmahomed Pahilwan—of imple hurt.

No. 61. Mahomed Ishaq Karamat Sirdar—of abetment of murder.

No. 62. Walimahomed Rajab—of rioting.

No. 63. Mahomed Baldi—same as No. 62.

No. 64. Yakub Yatim Pahilwan—of simple hurt.

No. 72. Azim Abdul—of rioting.

No. 77. Abdul Karim Chhedi—of rioting.

No. 81. Ismail Walimahomed—of simple hurt.

No. 84. Yakub Hayatali—of simple hurt.

No. 85. Fakir Mahomed Nurmahomed—of abetment of murder.

No. 87. Mahomed Itloo—of rioting.

No. 88. Hussain Maddu—of rioting.

No. 91. Amir Nurmahomed—of abetment of murder.

No. 92. Kadir Inayatulla—of rioting.

No. 94. Buddhu Faridan—of abetment of murder.

No. 99. Ayub Ramzan—same No. 94.

No. 101. Akbar Yakub Pahilwan—of rioting.

No. 103. Yakub Natakwala—of abetment of murder.

No. 108. Abdul Rahiman Haji Mansonar—of rioting.

No. 112. Gaffur Abdul Rehiman—of rioting.

No. 115. Shakir Kadir—of abetment of murder.

No. 117. Haji Salamtulla—same as No. 115.

No. 118. Amirshaik Rahiman—of simple hurt.

No. 124. Suleman Mahomed Zarya—of Arson.

No. 125. Mahomed Siddik Bhilwa—of Arson.

No. 126. Vahab Roshan—of simple hurt.

No. 128. Mahomed Hassan Abdulla—of simple hurt.

No. 129. Nathu Jahudin—of abetment of murder.

The Assessors found the following accused "Not Guilty":—

Abdul Gafur Sadhari (4), Ismail Dinmahomed (5), Mahomed Eusuf (7), Janmahomed Budhoo (9), Abdulla Nokhu (10), Ahmed Bashir (13), Hafizulla Rojan (14), Subrati Basarat (16), Ainoddin Salamat (17), Ghoorey Nabi (18), Madarbux Ramzan (25), Sadiq Madarbux (27), Mahomed Hayat (28), Abdul Wahid Sait (41), Islam Ibrahim (42), Mahomed Shafi (45), Maddu Bechu (46), Balusa (51), Habi Amir (53), Mahomed Sadiq (54), Habib Subhan (55), Bashir Abdulla (56), Salimulla Haji (57), Manu Jokhu (65), Ramjan Khudabux (66), Hayat Kassim Bhishti (67), Badulla Allabux (68), Yasin Miru Sodawaterwala (70), Abdulgafur Allabux (71), Gafar Abdul (73), Rasulbhai Tayabali (75), Abbas Samsuddin (76), Bashir Isaq (78), Abdul Jabbar Afsar (80), Abdul Khalifa (82), Bashir Maddu (86), Wajid Imambux (89), Walimahomed Ilahibux (90), Mahomed Supdu (93), Mahomed Lala Postman (96), Jahiruddin Hassanali (97), Sorchand Ganpat (100), Hassan Suba (102), Juman Fattu (104), Mahomed Umar Ibrahim (107), Taya Moulvi (109), Habibulla Badulla (110), Kamal Jiyan (111), Ishaq Gafur (113), Khudabux Haji Salaru (114), Majid Nayamtulla (116), Moulvi Ishaq (119), Tatya Khare (120), Shaikhumiya (121), Sakarchand Magandas (122), Kishandas Bhukandas (123), Moulvi Aziz-ur-Rehman (127), Ibrahim Subrati (130), and Ishaq Jafar Haji (131).

One of the assessors Mr. Tembe is a Government servant, working in the local Forest office, and the other Mr. Khedkar is a landholder.

The following is the full text of the Malegaon case Judgment delivered on November 2, at Nasik.

Imperator vs. Rojan and 30 others. In the Sessions Court of Nasik at Nasik.

JUDGMENT.

Originally there were 131 accused, of whom 113 are still before the Court. Of the difference, some were discharged in the commitment proceedings, one has died, two have accepted pardons, and have been examined as approvers, and five have been discharged, as there was no evidence against them.

But I have retained the original numbering, to avoid any confusion in the record, as the accused have generally been referred to by their numbers. The following accused numbers are consequently blank:—

6, 15, 19, 21, 24, 26, 36, 37, 39, 52, 49, 69, 74, 79, 83, 95, 98, 106 eq. 18. Al the accused are charged:—

(i) With being members of an unlawful assembly having for its object the overawing of the servants of Government at Malegaon in the exercise of the lawful powers of such servants, under section 144 Indian Penal Code.

(ii) With rioting, being armed with deadly weapons, or things which, used as weapons of offence are likely to cause death, under section 148 of the Indian Penal Code.

(iii) With, in pursuance of the common object, having committed or abetted the commission of the murder of Bhaskarrao Marathe Sub-Inspector of Police at Malegaon: and of Bandu Balam Police constable at Malegaon, under sections 302 and 302 and 114 Indian Penal Code.

(4) With having committed, or abetted the commission of, the offence of grievous hurt, caused to constable Amirbeg Asrafbeg: and to Abdul Hakim Bakridi Sirdar, and punishable under sections 333 and 326 or 333 and 114 and 326 and 114 Indian Penal Code;

(5) With having committed or abetted the commission of, the offence of mischief by fire on Pophle's temple and houses at Malegaon, punishable under sections 436 or 436 and 114 Indian Penal Code:—

(6) With having committed, or abetted the commission of, the offence of simple hurt on 11 Police constables at Malegaon, punishable under section 332 or 332 and 114 Indian Penal Code:—

(7) With having committed or abetted the commission of simple hurt caused to Nur Mahomad Bechu and Lala Bakar, and Dagumiya Yatimsha, and punishable under section 323: or sections 323 and 114 Indian Penal Code.

All these offences having been committed at Malegaon on the 25th April 1921.

By section 149 Indian Penal Code, any member of an unlaful assembly is legally answerable for every offence committed by members of such an assembly in prosecution of the common object, or which was likely to be committed in pursuance of that object, as if he had committed it himself. As in all serious cases of rioting, in this instance, a mob of persons getting more and more excited, proceeded to commit offences growing more serious at each step: and the first question arising is the application of this section.

I think that there are 3 distinct cases here.

The evidence is that in the beginning several hundreds of rioters first assaulted all the members of the Police force to be found in the town of Malegaon with sticks and stones, and drove them out: and that on the arrival of Sub-Inspector Bhaskarrao, with reinforcements to restore order, it broke up his party by similar means, and drove him and the remnants of the party into Pophle's temple.

I think this was the first stage of the rioting and that all who can be shown to have taken part in it so far are guilty under section 148 and section 332 Indian Penal Code.

At the next step, it is clear that the mob was determined to kill the Sub-Inspector and those of his men who were left. The object of setting the temple and houses on fire was to drive out those who had taken refuge in it, and since the two who were caught by the mob were killed, it must also have been intended to kill them. All who took part in these offences are therefore, I think, guilty of both arson and murder, or of abetment of these offences. The necessity of setting fire to the temple arose, as an attack on it failed owing to the policemen firing on and killing, at least two of the rioters.

The third phase of the riot was the beating of unpopular persons in the town, one of whom suffered grievous hurt and 3 others simple hurt.

Constable Amirbeg and the other eleven constables assaulted all suffered their injuries before the temple was set on fire.

The issues which arise are:—

(1) Was there, on the 25th April 1921, an unlawful assembly at Malegaon, animated with the common object of overawing by force or a show of force, the Government officials in the town?

(2) Did this unlawful assembly develop into a riot?

(3) Were the 11 constables named in the charge assaulted in the course of the riot? and with things which, if used as weapons of offence, were likely to cause death?

(4) Were the 3 citizens named in the charge similarly assaulted?

(5) Were constable Amirbeg, and Abdul Hakim Bakridi, similarly assaulted, and did they suffer grievous hurt?

(6) Which of the accused, if any, are guilty under section 148: or section 148 and 114 Indian Penal Code of these offences and under section 332 and 323 Indian Penal Code?

(7) Were Sub-Inspector Bhaskarrao Marathe and constable Bandu Balan murdered in the course of the riot?

(8) Were Pophle's temple and houses set on fire in the course of the riot?

(9) Which accused, if any, are guilty of these offences of murder and mischief by fire, or of abetting them? I find on these issue:—

(1) In the affirmative.
(2) In the affirmative.
(3) In the affirmative, both parts.
(4) In the affirmative.

(5) In the affirmative, accused numbers 11, 12, 51, 99, 115, 118 and 131 are guilty under sections 333 and accused numbers 34, 60, 64, 78, 125 and 128 under section 326, I. P. C.

(6) Accused numbers 2, 8, 23, 35, 38, 40, 43, 44, 47, 48, 49, 50, 58, 61, 62, 63, 68, 73, 77, 80, 82, 84, 85, 87, 88, 92, 96, 101, 108, 113, 121, 126, 127, 130, as well as all accused convicted under other issues.

(7) In the affirmative.
(8) In the affirmative.
(9) Accused numbers 1, 3, 12, 22, 29, 30, 31, 32, 41, 91, 94, 103, 117, 129 are guilty of murder or abetment of murder, as well as of other offences, as found, and accused numbers 11, 51, 75, 76, 109, 124, and 125 of an offence under section 436 and of its abetment, as well as of other offences as found.

Reasons:—

It is necessary to describe shortly the town of Malegaon and its surroundings. The Mosum river here runs North and South, and the town is on its left bank half a mile South of the bridge. The Mamlatdar's office or "Kacheri" is near the disused Cantonment, called the Camp, and about half a mile west of the bridge, with a road to it, on the right bank of the Mosum.

Another road from the bridge runs along the right bank South to Sangameshwar, a suburb opposite Malegaon town. To reach Malegaon from the Mamlatdar's office people can either cross the Mosum bridge and then turn south past the new police lines to the motor stand which is at the entrance to the town: or turn south before crossing the bridge, go to Sangameshwar, and there cross the river, which is shallow and often dry. Accused No. 1's eating house, referred to as an "hotel" in the evidence, is near the motor stand. The streets north and south are parallel to the river roughly, and the river frontage is formed by the "Kumbharwada" or potters' quarter, the market places, the Jumma Masjid, the "town gate" or Police station, the Dispensary and the old Fort. The principal town roads east and west about on the river front at these points.

SCENES OF RIOT.

The main scenes of the riot were on the road through the Kumbharwada and market past the Jumma Masjid and the "town gate" and the road past the Dispensary, to a place near and east of it. A lane runs from the Dispensary and past No. 1 School to a place called the "5 lamps," which is a lamp post erected in memory of a late prominent citizen and which had 5 arms. Shimpatti, the principal business street, meets this lane at right angles near No. 1 school and continues South. On the South-eastern corner of this junction was situated a private temple belonging to the Pophale family: and their 2 houses adjoined the temple, facing Shimpatti and its southern continuation.

The boundaries of the temple and houses were, to the north the "5 lamp" orad, and to the west the Shimpatti corner and continuation. To the east was a small lane. The square formed by the junction of Shimpatti and the "5 lamps" road is called the "holi." The whole town probably occupies an area of about half a square mile, and has a population of 28,000, of whom 20,000 are momins, or Mahomedan weavers. They are comparatively well-to-do, but as appears from the facts, are nearly all illiterate and fanatical. They differ from the ordinary Deccan Musalman, and are probably the descendants of former Arab garrisons of the Fort, which held out for nearly a fortnight in 1819.

(To be continued.)

PRINCE IN BOMBAY.

MINISTERS ON ATTENDANCE.

The Associated Press understands that H. E. Sir George Lloyd has appointed the Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta and the Hon. Gulamhusein Hidyatullah, Ministers of the Government of Bombay, to be Ministers in attendance, on H. R. H. the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his visit to Bombay.

The Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpe will be the Minister in attendance on the Prince when the latter visits Poona.

THE U. P. COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 3.

It is understood that the report of the Stuart Committee on the separation of the Judicial and Executive functions is under the consideration of Government whose orders on it are expected shortly. The main suggestion of the Committee is stated to be to place the Judicial administration subordinate to the High Courts but the Collector remaining head of the Police retaining powers under Sections 107, 108, 109, 110 and some other sections of the C.P.C.

MEERUT AUTUMN RACES.

SECOND DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, Nov. 3.

STAYERS PLATE.

Rs 1,000 to winner. Rs. 500 to second, and Rs. 250 to third. A Handicap hurdle, race for hurdles.

Ali Asgars Hosain's READYMADE 9-0 Sayed 1
Capt. L A Rayneau and Lt.-Col. Gordon Gill's SLSIE 9-0 Thomson 2
Betting: Even Susie 5 to 1 Readymade and 5 to 2 Glenlyon.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs.

Rs. 1,250 to winner, Rs. 500 to second, and Rs. 300 to third. A Highweigh: Handicap for Horses in the third Division.

Mr. Vernon's BALIRA 11-13 Barden 1
Maharaja of Patiala's IRISH FOLLY Japheth 2
Betting: 2 to 5 on Balira, 3 to 1 Highfield Lady and Irish Folly.

MEERUT GOLD CUP. Distance 6 Furlongs.

Rs. 1,000 to winner, Rs. 500 to second and Rs. 250 to third. A Highweight Handicap for C. B. Ponies 14.2 and under and English and Australian ponies 14.1.

Maharaja of Patiala's BALLIANCURA 11.7 A Harrison 1
Chandrika Prasad KISHAREE 7-8 Japheth 2
Raja Sripal Singh INDIAN MADE 7-0 Bona 3
Betting: 2 to 5 on Balliancura, 2 to 1 Kishoree and 4 to 1 Indian Made.

MEERUT SILVER VASE. Distance 7 Furlongs.

Rs. 900 to winner, Rs. 3050 to second, and Rs. 200 to third. A Highweight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14.2.

Parton's TAISEER 7-0 M. Hoyt 1
Capt. Nei LOCHO 7-12 Mitchell 2
Capt. Bholt and J A Ward's AXIS 8-11 Alford 3
Betting: 15 to 1 Taiseer 3 to 1 Logic, 8 to 1 Axis and Peace Day.

SERVICE PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs.

Rs. 900 to winner, Rs 400 to second and Rs. 200 to third.

Capt. J Ward and Mr. J. C. Ferguson's GARDENREACH 11.6 J. C. Fergusson 1
Capt Sanford's SAGE 10.6 Capt. Martain ... 2
Major N A H Bambell's SMILING MORN 11 7, Owner 3
Major G Conder...'s MIDDLETON 10-13 Capt. Arnold 4
Betting: Even Garden Reach, 3 to 1 Smiling Morn and 6 to 1 Sage.

NORTH-WESTERN PLATE. Distance 7 Furlongs.

Rs. 1,000 to winner; Rs. 500 to second and Rs. 250 to third. A highweight handicap for horses in fourth divn.

Mr. Mirza Mohd. Hussain's WITCH DOCTOR 7-12, Mujeed 1
Mr. Riazul Husain's LAFARINE 7-5, Brownlee 2
Mr. Gold's FORRARD AWAY 9-10 Barden 2
Ram Hari Raj Sing's LUNA 7-5 Japheth 3
Betting: 1 to 2 on Forrard Away, 3 to 1 Higher Level rest 6 to 1.

STEWARDS PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Rs. 1,000 to winner, Rs. 500 to second and Rs. 250 to third.

Maharaja of Mysore's COBBLE 10-0, Bona ... 1
Maharaja of Patiala's RED DUKE 11-7 Harrison 2
Maharaja Mysore's MAPLE 11-0 Mujeed ... 3
Genl. Raja Sir Hari Sing's Belgraven 11-1 Trahan 4
Betting: Even Red Duke, 3 to 1 Belgraven, 2 to 1 Maple, 6 to 1 others.

WRITING THREATENING LETTERS AGAINST PRINCE.

ACCUSED PLEADS GUILTY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Wednesday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Khan Bahadur Cowasji J. Petigara, Superintendent, C. I. D. charged Umiashanker Prabhushanker Vohra, a typist in the Prince of Wales Museum with using as genuine and already used postal stamp and writing anonymous threatening letters against the Prince of Wales.

The accused was arrested on Teusday and his house was searched by Khan Bahadur Petigara.

The case was remanded for further enquiries.

In the afternoon on Wednesday Khan Bahadur Petigara again placed the accused before His Worship and applied for a postponement of the case on the ground that he had to instruct the Public Prosecutor and had to make enquiries regarding another case against the accused.

On being asked by the Court, the accused pleaded guilty and begged to be forgiven saying that it was his ill-luck. He said that he was a married man a resident of Junagad and had formerly served Mr Govindlal Thakere, pleader, and Sir Lallubhai A. Shah.

His Worship then adjourned the case till Saturday the 5th instant.

A NOVEL PUNISHMENT.

Before Mr. P. N. Athavle, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Shirazi charged Peter Rana (22) an Indian Christian with theft of a bicycle valued at Rs. 110.

The evidence showed that the complainant, Kanji Kalidas left his bicycle on the 29th ultimo at 5 p.m at the entrance of an Irani's shop at Lamington Road, when the accused ran away with the machine. The complainant raised cries and chased him when he was arrested by a policeman.

The accused had no previous conviction.

His Worship convicted the accused on evidence and sentenced him to receive 10 stripes on his bare buttocks in the Common Jail at Umarkhady.

BYCULLA D. C COMMITTEE.

A CORRECTION.

The number of delegates to the Indian National Congress from Byculla is 5 and not 6 (as mentioned in yesterday's issue). The date for election will be announced later on.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

The total mortality 849 during the week-ended 29-10-1921 was 25 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 45.07 The figures for the 44th week of 1920 were mortality 989 and death-rate 52.50 and those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1916-20) were mortality 806 and death-rate 42.79. The above rates are calculated on the Census population for 1921, the death rate in the 44th week would have been 37.54.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 10 and that from diseases of the Respiratory system 315 against 3 and 322 respectively in the preceding week. No notification of Influenzal Pneumonia was received during the week. Of the total deaths, 784 were among infants under one year of age 41 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than 10 days in the City.

Cholera continued absent during the week; Small-pox continued absent during the week; Plague caused 1 attack and no death: The number of live births registered during the week was 472 and compares favourably with the number returned in the 44th week of 1920 which was 408 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding week in the five years (1916-1920) namely 463.

Wednesday's mortality:—The total mortality on Wednesday was 114 as against 147 on the corresponding day last year.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Second LL.B. Exam. Results, University Hall, 6-30 p.m.
Late Sir P. M. Mehta's Sixth Anniversary celebration, Marwari Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Nov. 5.

The steamer 'Delta" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Saturday morning the 5th instant at 11-30 o'clock (S.T.).

PRESENT SITUATION.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, Mr. R. K. Sidhva, will deliver a public lecture in Gujarati on the "Present Situation" at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Monday, the 7th inst. at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

P. M. MEHTA ANNIVERSARY.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sutha there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to observe the Sixth Anniversary of Dhirozeshah Mehta when Mr. M. R. Jaykar will preside and Messrs. Suntoke, Sidhva, Nariman and Banaji will address the meeting.

BOY SCOUTS HEADQUARTERS, POONA.

The Ag. Organising Provincial Commissioner for Boy Scouts, writes:—

There will be a Rehearsal Rally of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, at the stadium, Bombay, on Saturday, the 5th and 12th of November, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. Those in command of the Scouts and Guides are requested to take notice of this.

A PHOTOGRAPHER'S COMPLAINT.

Mr. Lawrence Laurie, a photographer of Esplanade Road reports to the police that two of his canvassers, a Christian and a Mohmedan collected bills to the extent of Rs. 474 from his customers and did not pay the amount to the complainant.

RUPTURE OF LEVER.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest yesterday on the body of Bhimaji Sadoo who was found lying unconscious at Dadar Road on the 28th ultimo.

The jury returned a verdict that Bhimaji died of rupture of liver but there was no evidence to show how it occurred.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

Another inquest was held on the body of a beggar boy named Lala (7) who was knocked down by a hack victoria No. 95 driven by Solkhan Mohmed Khan near Crawford Market.

The carriage was driven on the proper side.

The jury returned a verdict that the boy died of rupture of spleen due to his having been accidentally knocked down by a hack victoria.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Mail Steamer 'Macedonia' has on board the outward mails of the 27th arrived at Port Said on Wednesday, the 2nd instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer 'Akita Maru' left Singapore for Colombo (westward bound) on the 2nd November.

The mail steamer "Kaiser-i-Hind" with outward mails of Oct. 20, is expected to arrive at 10 a.m.

VILE PARLE CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Annual General Meeting of the members of the Vile Parle Congress Committee will be held on Sunday, the 6th instant at Mr. Moni's Bungalow at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) when (1) the report of the work done till the 31st October will be placed before the meeting; and (2) the office-bearers and the members of the Executive Committee will be elected for the next year.

All the members are requested to attend in time.

ANNUAL THANKSGIVING SERVICE.

The Staff of the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, will celebrate their Annual Thanksgiving Service in the Church of the Holy Name, Wodehouse Road, Fort, on Sunday next, the 6th inst. at 9 a.m. His Grace the Arch-Bishop of Bombay will preach on this occasion.

The Gokhale Memorial Labourers' Free Night School Committee, Bangalore, offer their sincere thanks to the public of Bangalore for their generous contributions to the Deepavali Collections in aid of the School. The total collections came up to Rs. 311-2-6.

F WARD D. C. COMMITTEE, MATUNGA.

An urgent meeting of all the members of the Managing Committee of this ward will be held on Friday 4-11-21 at 9 p.m. in Shrinivas Building, Matunga near G. I. P. Ry. and an other urgent meeting of all the general members of this ward residing in Matunga, Sion, Kalachowki, Vadala, Parel, Lalbag, Sopari Bag, Dadar, Shivadi and Kolewada will be held on Saturday 5-11-21 at 8-30 p.m. in F Ward Central office Dadar, opposite Tata Mills, to elect 51 members for managing committee and office bearers of this Committee for the current year.

MILL-CHILDREN'S DEWALI SPORTS.

Open air sports and races were held by the Tata Sons Workmen's Institute of the Social Service League in the Standard Mills compound on Monday, the 31st October 1921. The half-time workers both boys and girls attending the day schools attached to the Standard and the David Mills took part in these sports. Mr. J. Welsh, Manager of the said two mills gave away prizes to the winners and addressed a few words of advice to them.

MEETING TO CONGRATULATE ALI BROTHERS.

Under the auspices of the "C" Ward Congress Committee. A public meeting will be held on Friday the 4th instant at 9 p.m. in the Morarjee Gokuldas Hall, Kalbadevi, to congratulate the Ali Brothers and others for accepting their punishments cheerfully and bravely. Mr. Khadilkar of "Lokmanya" and Mr. Barjorjee Framjee Bharucha will speak on the subject. All are cordially invited to attend.

MANDVI D. C. COMMITTEE.

A general meeting of the members of Mandvi District Congress Committee will be held on the 6th instant at 8-30 p.m. (B.T.) in Shri Gutchi Dasa Oswal Jain Mahajan Vadi Khadak Mandvi. When the report of the work done by the Committee till the month of September will be submitted along with the Committee's cash report up to the month of August, and the election of the Managing Committee and office bearers will take place. All members are requested to be present punctually.

LATE MR. CAWASJI D. DUBASH.

The death of Mr. Cowasji Dadabhoy Dubash took place on the 31st ulto. at Paris, where he had proceeded for having a surgical operation performed on him. He belonged to the old and well-known firm of Messrs. Dadabhoy Hormasji and Co. and by his genial disposition and amiability had gathered a large circle of friends. His charities were many though unadvertised.

NEW BOOKS

THE WAY TO WIN SWARAJ

will be clear from a study of the following books:

THE CHARKA

A small booklet in four chapters by Sarala Devi. Price As. 4.
"In terms of money the Charka stands for 600 millions saved to the country: In terms of purity it stands for the preservation of the honor of its working women as mill laborers: In terms of peace it stands for the cessation of greed in the human heart, excited by every piece of foreign apparel: In terms of plenty it stands for the supplementary earnings to a needy family: And in terms of Nationality it stands for Self-Government, through self-help, self-respect and self-sacrifice."

AT THE POINT OF THE SPINDLE

By Srimati Sarla Devi. "The hand that spun in India supplied the nation with food, comfort, and liberty. It is at the point of the spindle only that we shall win back our freedom. The revival and protection of a dead art, the regeneration of a lost craft, the remodelling of Indian homes, the reclothing of India by India's own hands—this is the "Alpha" and "Omega" of Swaraj." Price As. 4.

THE SOUL OF INDIA (Third Edition).

A vision of the past and future by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu—A little book in four chapters beautifully expressing the spiritual yearing in the Indian National movement. Price As. 4.

THE ETHICS OF PASSIVE RESISTANCE

A complete treatise on Passive Resistance by Mr. M. S. Maurice and Satyagraha by M. K. Gandhi—This dainty little booklet contains two papers on the subject of. Passive Resistance, one by Mr. M. S. Maurice, and the other from the pen of Mahatma Gandhi. Price As. 4.

THE IDEAL OF SWARAJ

In Education and Government by Nripendra Chandra Banerjee with an introduction by C. F. Andrews. Price Re. 1.

INDIA'S WILL TO FREEDOM

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, November 4, 1921.

DR. KITCHLEW'S PROTEST.

There are few countries in the world where the treatment meted out to prisoners is more brutal and inhuman than India. There are, of course, officers in charge of jails here and there, who are imbued with humane and proper ideas of penology. But they are powerless against the inexorable ruthlessness of a system that is based on the notion that jails are places of iron discipline and torture for wreaking the vengeance of society on those who have broken its laws rather than houses of reformation where misguided persons may be brought back to honest ways of life. A Jail Commission was appointed recently. It submitted its report to the Government of India, but its recommendations still remain to be carried out in a thorough manner. Col. Wedgwood condemned the penal settlement at Andamans as a veritable "hell on earth." The jails in India are, in many respects, miniature Andamans.

In regard to the treatment of political prisoners specially, the record of Indian jails is of a character that offends against every canon of justice and humanity, not to speak of the practice obtaining in civilised countries. We have had occasion more than once recently to comment on the refusal of authorities to treat political prisoners in the same manner as they are treated in England and other countries. But, evidently, as the political prisoners are now-a-days all non-co-operators, the authorities have remained unmoved, especially as the non-co-operators are cheerfully seeking jail life. It may be urged that non-co-operators who seek to purify the system of Government by inviting suffering on themselves are not justified in complaining. But it is not the suffering of the non-co-operator that is the ground of complaint as the essential indignity and brutality of the treatment which is repugnant to decency, humanity and justice. The news of the manner in which Dr. Kitchlew has raised his protest against the treatment accorded to him will, we have no doubt, cause a wave of indignation to spread throughout the country and will rally the conscience of the entire nation. Dr. Kitchlew carries in his frail body a spirit that is as indomitable as it is one of the noblest that ever resided in human form. And a protest coming from a spirit such as his will not be in vain. The leaders who have been imprisoned in Karachi jail are not criminals, though they have been declared by a court as having violated the law of the land. The country's verdict is that they are innocent. Even the "Bengalee" has been moved to say that the trial has succeeded in taking away the prestige of the Government, that the judiciary has long ceased to be the bulwark against executive high-handedness, as it once was, and that recently it has became only a hand-maid of the executive. However that may be, the distinguished and respected leaders have been sent to prison on an issue which is the most momentous raised since the days of Christ—and which will change the whole future course of history. It is an outrage against humanity, against justice and against public decency that men such as these, among the noblest of those living, should be treated, in prison, as common felons because they followed the dictates of their conscience, believing that in doing so they obeyed a higher law than that of man. Is Lord Reading going to tolerate such an outrage? Is he going to regard it as being not repugnant to *his* Justice of which we have heard *ad nauseam*, but whose manifestations we have not yet seen?

And where are our "Liberals" and "Co-operators?" They have been telling us that the Government in the country is now a Government by Indians. Do they not feel, as an Indian must feel, that treatment such as that given to the leaders in the Karachi jail—men whose only crime is that they put their religion higher than every thing else—is an insult to their patriotism, not to put in on the higher ground of humanity and justice? They are now enjoying power, or imagine they are enjoying it, but not long ago they or many of them played their part as "agitators." Hitherto, in the enjoyment of their present "power and privileges," they have remained silent and not said a word against the continuance of the uncivilised and barbarous treatment of political prisoners. Will it, in the circumstance, be wrong or unjust to infer that it is plain humanity in which they are wanting? Men with a more robust sense of their country's self-respect would make the Council Halls ring with an indictment that would make it impossible for any Government to maintain this outrageous treatment for twenty-four hours. Perhaps, they think that non-co-operators should be given no quarter. If so, let the methods to combat the non-co-operators be clean and decent and not such as dishonour the country's name. The treatment given to Mahomed Ali in Karachi jail ennobles and not humiliates him. It humiliates the scores of Rahimtoolas and Setalvads, Shafis and Saprus. It humiliates the country.

UNJUDICIAL ATTITUDE.

We referred the other day to the unjudicial frame of mind betrayed by Mr. Waterfield, Sessions Judge, Dharwar, in trying the Dharwar shooting case. His attitude in refusing the prayer of one of the accused—Mr. G. G. Guttal—to request the Civil Surgeon of Dharwar to give him a certificate of health and the gratuitous advice "that he (the accused) may, if so advised, cite the Civil Surgeon as a witness for the defence at the trial" are significant of the same frame of mind. Mr. Guttal, it was a matter of common knowledge, was bedridden on the day of the firing at Dharwar, as the result of an assault, it is alleged, by a local liquor contractor and his servants on June 14, that is, several days before the shooting took place. Since the accused was brought into the jail, he was under the treatment of the Civil Surgeon for about a month and more, and he wanted the certificate, as it "would be of the highest importance to the said accused for purposes of his defence." The Civil Surgeon refused to give the certificate in the first instance, on the ground that the departmental rules did not permit him to do so (!), and Mr. Waterfield would not grant the application of the accused, though there was nothing to prevent his granting it. In another connection, too, Mr. Waterfield's attitude was not less unjudicial. The pleader, who appeared before him in connection with two applications for bailing the accused, applied to him for certified copies "of the notes made by the Court at the time of hearing the arguments of the pleaders of both the prosecution and the defence side at the trial (hearings?) of the bail application." The request of the pleader was not granted, whereupon the court was requested "for the preservation of the original" till the defending pleader had sufficient opportunity of moving the High Court in the matter. But Mr. Waterfield's laconic order on one of the two applications was: "The notes have been already destroyed. The application is rejected." In the second application, it was even pointed out by the pleader that "the certified copy of the notes is required by the accused as they intend to move the High Court." It was also pleaded that "anyhow under the special circumstances of this case and in the interest of justice" the court should furnish the accused with a copy so that they might present it along with their petition to the High Court. In this case, Mr. Waterfield could not say that the notes had been destroyed, because the pleader had pointed out in his application that he had "chanced to see" the notes with the case papers while going through the order passed on the bail applications. So, Mr. Waterfield passed a more elaborate order rejecting the application on the ground that "it would not be fair to either side to allow use to be made of such rough and incomplete notes". The pleader for the defence had relied on rule 49 on page 29 of the High Court Criminal circulars but Mr. Waterfield said that the rule did not refer to the case under reference. In the circumstances, it was, at best, a matter of opinion, and even if Mr. Waterfield held a particular opinion, there was no reason why he should have refused the request of the accused "for the preservation" of the notes till they had an opportunity of moving the High Court and it is not in question that Mr. Waterfield disputed the authority of the Court.

RURAL ORGANISATION.

We referred the other day to certain aspects of the working of co-operative societies in the Presidency. The organiztion of agriculture through cooperative agency affords an unlimited field for useful national work, particularly in the direction of placing the joint trade of agriculturists on a sound commercial basis. And then there is the development of industries. Hitherto the leaders of the national movement could visualize the development of industriess only in terms of large scale factories, joint stock companies, the growth of a wage-earning class, and the concentration of labour in towns and cities. That industrial progress is possible without the introduction of "industrialism" was beyond their grasp, dominated as their minds were by the economics of capitalism; and it is one of the greatest of the many services rendered by Mahatma Gandhi to this country that he has raised the vision of an India industrially great and still in possession of her physical and spiritual powers. Like the Irish seer, "A. E.", he endows rural society with the character of a nation, self-dependent and self-contained so far as it can be. Such a community would produce for the members constituting it all the things which it can profitably manufacture, employing its own workmen, and would provide work for all its members and their families on fair and equitable terms. But to evolve this organization needs years of work and toil, and though sporadic attempts have been made in this Presidency to introduce cooperation among artisans and handicraftsmen. these attempts have to be made more vigorous and systematic in order to evolve a rural commune on a cooperative basis and to organize workers in small industries into cooperative communities. In view of the programme for the boycott of foreign cloth, attention could be concentrated on the development of the hand-loom weaving industry. There were at the end of the year 44 societies of weavers with a membership of 2,510 and commanding a capital of Rs. 2,36,344. The societies make advances to members for domestic and trade expenses and assist in the purchasee of raw materials like yarn and dyes as also in the sale of manufactured cloth. By assisting handloom weavers to organize themselves into producers' cooperative societies and guilds it will be possible to develop in them a feeling for the community, to impress on them the need for combined effort and to place the industry on a financially sound and permament basis. Coppersmiths, potters, shoemakers, dyers are other sections of the community who will profit by similar organization.

Notes of the Day.

The Russian Soviet.

The Russian Soviet Government's offer to recognise the obligation resting upon it to discharge the foreign debts incurred by the Tsarist Government prior to the outbreak of war comes, no doubt, as a little surprise, seeing that all these years the Soviet Government has been most reluctant to acknowledge the obligation. The Allied economic blockade, followed by a most harrowing and widespread famine, has, however, succeeded in bringing about a change of front on the part of the Soviet. It is well known that powerful French and British financial groups have been hard hit by the Soviet's repudiation of the loans given to the late Russian Government and it is on account of these financial interests that the respective Governments of these countries carried on their policy of bitter hostility to the Soviet, in spite of the heavy losses and expenses incurred in the military, and naval adventures. But what the military and diplomatic operations failed to achieve, the devastating famine has succeeded in bringing about. The circumstance is not wholly creditable to the enemies of the Soviet. But since the Soviet has come forward to acknowledge its obligations to the foreign financial interests, is it too much to hope that, now, at least, the European Powers will agree formally to recognise the Soviet as both the *de facto* and *de jure* Government of Russia? The exclusion of representatives of the Russian Government from the concerts of the European Powers is not conducive to the promotion of the peace and harmony of the world which these Governments are so anxious to see established. The fact that no invitation has been extended to the Russian Government as well as to Germany to join the Washington Conference must diminish materially the chances of a satisfactory solution of the Far Eastern and disarmament problems being reached. Attempting to solve the problems without consulting Russia would be like staging "Hamlet" without the Dane figuring there in.

"Liberals" and Ryots.

The "Pioneer" finds it impossible to congratulate the representatives of the taluqdars in the United Provinces Legislative Council on their attitude towards the Oudh Rent Act Amendment Bill. We find it equally impossible to congratulate the Government of the United Provinces on their attitude in regard to the same measure. The Allahabad journal has described the decision of the Council as a defeat of the "Liberals," while the local organ of the "Liberals" themselves characterises it as a Government defeat! Our view of the matter is that both our contemporaries are right in their views and that both the "Liberals" and the Government have suffered defeat. The Anglo-Indian journal is doubtless anxious not to let it appear that Government were in any way concerned in the issue of the struggle between the taluqdars and the tenants. But were the Government so neutral a party as is attempted to make out? It is on the strength of their secret pledge that the taluqdars refused to yield to the demands of the tenants. But it was not merely the support given covertly by officials that helped the taluqdars to score a victory over the tenants, but even overtly officials were instrumental in defeating the cause of the tenants. It is true that several official members opposed in the Council on Friday last the taluqdars' amendment withholding from the tenants hereditary *Sir* rights and it is true also that Sir L. Porter speaking for Government admitted in principle that no pledge given by an executive Government could be binding on the Legislature. But the Government members stultified all the support they had thus given to the tenants' claims by opposing on the next day Mr. Kunzru's amendment, moved on behalf of the tenants, to the effect that occupancy rights be conferred on the tenants and their heirs who have been in continuous occupation of the holdings since the last settlement.

Government "Neutrality."

If the Government members were sincere in their sympathies for the tenants they ought to have supported this amendment. Such support would have been quite in consonance with their attitude on the previous day. Instead, as many as seventeen official votes were cast in favour of the taluqdars! Such was the "neutrality" of Sir Harcourt Butler's Government, and their "sympathy" for the tenantry of the province! Apprehensive of the evil consequences which are sure to follow as a result of this unholy compact between the landed interests and officialdom, the "Pioneer" tries to console the "Liberals" by pointing out to them that the taluqdars have a majority in the persent Council and "Government have no alternative but to accept the decision of the majority." If this were so, why did the Government prefer to side with the minority on the previous day? That the Government were not quite so helpless in the matter is proved from the fact that on Saturday when Mr. Kunzru's amendment was put to the vote it was the vote of the officials that turned the scales against him. The amendment was negatived by 49 votes against 19, seventeen official votes being included in the former. If the officials had voted with their "Liberal" friends instead of with the taluqdars, there would have been a majority of four votes in favour of Mr. Kunzru's amendment. It will thus be seen that the question of Government's "neutrality" comes in only when it suits the official world!

VILLAGE LIFE IN C. P,

"SLAVE MENTALITY."

BY A BRITISH OFFICER

II.*

Sanoo, our Korku herdsman, has little slave mentality about him except his silent submission to imperious Mrs. S. can be so described. He has four mouths to feed and four bodies to clothe, however scantily, and the Rs. 10 a month he draws from us in weekly payments on bazar days, does not carry him far towards satisfaction as regards food and raiment, but Mrs. Sanoo refuses to work. And so it came to pass that Sanoo looked about for some means by which he could add to his income.

Root digging for the holder of a plot of land in an adjoining village appealed to him as he believed he could keep one eye on grazing cattle, and the other on the plot he engaged to extract roots from. But roots are tenacious things requiring both eyes and both hands and all the strength of one's back to tackle successfully, and grazing cattle have a way of straying and doing damage, which is exactly what happened one afternoon.

"Raoji bhai, said Dewaji, the mali, to our headman," are those not the sahib's cattle being driven towards the *koondwara* by a man not Sanoo?"

"For a certainty they are," said Raoji, and he ran to report. That an order was not at once given to prevent the cattle being impounded—the pound keeper is practically a dependant of ours—was a surprise to Raoji, and this was "slave mentality" No. 1. Although Raoji really ought to have known better. He was directed to see the cattle impounded and to then release them after paying the usual fees, and the expression on his face as he later handed in a memo for Rs. 13-8 paid, clearly indicated disgust. What he had said to the unfortunate man who had taken the animals to the pound, because they had damaged his property we can guess, for Gunput *kunbi* came to us imploring to be forgiven, vehemently protesting he did not know the cattle belonged to us. He clearly showed misery of mind when told he had done quite right, and notwithstanding repeated assurance that he had nothing to fear, he left full of apprehension of coming trouble. Had he been *gallied* and warned never to do it again, he would have accepted the situation as normal and felt less unhappy, but being told that he had equal rights troubled him exceedingly for he took it as indication to a certainty of some plot to crush him in the future. This trouble remained with him for days and at last he came to us timidly offering to pay the 13-8 so that his "*gulty*" may be "*mauf karved.*" Slave Mentality No. 2.

It took long to really convince Gunput that he had nothing to fear, that his rights were respected, and no claim to special treatment was advanced by us, but we succeeded in the end, and Gunput is now a firm friend and helpful neighbour. He will often go out of his way to bring early information of our cattle being likely to get into trouble. Is this later condition of mind also slave mentality? Assuredly not. It is surely appreciation which has ousted the earlier slave mentality traceable to the belief that Right is the privilege of a class, and Might its weapon. But verily, Might wrongly used, is the weapon of the coward who knows not Right.

Are we entirely free from responsibility that this slave mentality of the Raojis and the Gunputs of this land does exist? Honestly it must be admitted we have in our past much to regret for the existence of a submission which has been born of fear and not of appreciation. If we have not deliberately brought this about, we have acquisced in its growth and not set ourselves to the duty of preventing and eradicating this entirely unfair relation, too frequently fostered by our servants and dependants. We are fair and just (in our law courts), we feed the hungry in times of famine (in official kitchens), we tend the sick (in hospitals), we educate the ambitious (on payment in schools), and we go on our way rejoicing that we are not as other nations but are fulfilling our "Mission" to the peoples of India, committed to our care. But have we as a race, and as rulers—detestable word if it connotes aloofness and ot understanding and sympathy—touched the hearts of the peoples? It must be admitted we have not. We know too little of the religion of the people and its hold on them, too little of the many charming characteristics of Indian domestic life, too little of their pent up hearts, the harder closed because of that aloofness and coldness which is our outside armour, and that too ready assumption of superiority and that insistence on unquestioning submission which has marked our relations with the people and left an impression too deep for easy erasing. These people are awakening to a consciousness which does them honor, and which properly directed, must lead to a great and honorable upraising of the country. It is time we too awoke to a consciousness of the necessity for an understanding from which will grow a partnership honorable to both. If we have a "Mission" in India, it is this and no other.

*The first article was published in our Sunday edition of October 30.

INDIA IN COMMONS

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH,

REPEAL OF REPRESSIVE LAWS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Nov. 3.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. John Remer, Mr. Montagu said that the Government of India had informed him that they saw no reason to believe that the movement to boycott European goods was receiving, or was likely to receive, effective support from any large purchasing section of the community. The Government of India were closely watching Mr. Gandhi's proceedings, and they would decide whether and when any action should be taken in that connection.

Col. Yate urged that, as the Moplah rebels were reported to be out for a general, merciless campaign of murder, looting and forcible conversion, Government should advise the Government of India not to proceed with the proposed Bill for the immediate repeal of certain repressive acts.

Mr. Montagu replied that he was corresponding with the Government of India on the subject. He did not accept the statement that the Bill, if passed, would divest the Government of India of the powers to repress rebellion.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP

LESS BY ONE THIRD,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Nov. 3.

Alexandria.—The General Produce Association has estimated the Egyptian cotton crop for the current season to be 3,200,000 cantars, compared with 4,876,000 of the preceding season.

PAUL HYMANS,

PRESIDENT OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Nov. 3.

Geneva.—The Belgian statesman, M. Hymans, has accepted the presidency of the Council of the League of Nations, in consequence of the departure of Mr. Wellington Koo for Washington.

EMPIRE PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION,

ANNUAL MEETING IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Nov. 3.

The Speaker presiding at the annual meeting of the Empire Parliamentary Association in London dwelt on the growing influence of the Association which, the visits overseas in connection with the Imperial Conference had emphasised. He said they were unable for various reasons to send delegates to the Indian Legislative Assembly the next winter in response to the Assembly's invitation but an effort would be made to send a mission there in the winter of 1922/23. He referred to the possibility of a similar invitation from South Africa.

Mr. Churchill moving the adoption of the report emphasised the necessity of attuning our policy to the wishes and needs of the overseas dominions. He did not doubt that the coming year would witness favourable developments in the unity of the far-flung race. If we tried to stand by ourselves we could never meet the great sister nations on terms of perfect equality which was the only foundation of higher destiny.

RUSSIAN DEBTS.

STRONG BRITISH REPLY TO SOVIET NOTE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Nov. 3.

The British Government yesterday sent to Moscow a strong reply to the Soviet note regarding the Russian debts and pointed out certain obscurities asking for further explanation. It was also pointed out that while the Soviet note referred to the Tsarist debts in which France was highly interested, it did not refer to the enormous claims and municipal loans in which English capital was very largely involved.

SHORTAGE OF FRANCE'S BEET HARVEST

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Nov. 3.

Paris.—Owing to drought the beet harvest is very poor. It is estimated that it will not exceed 230 thousand tons of refined sugar compared with 305 thousand last year.

DISCOVERY IN FISHING BOAT.

ARMS FOR IRELAND.

LONDON, Nov. 2.
Recd. 7 p.m., Nov. 3.

Berlin.—It is officially stated that Mr. Lloyd-George's reference in the House of Commons on October 31st to the evidence supplied by German Government, probably related to the incident at Hamburg on October 6th, when munitions and arms were discovered in a fishing boat and confiscated. The investigation shewed that they were destined for Ireland. It is not known in Berlin how the British Government got information on the subject.

IRISH SITUATION.

FULL CABINET MEETING.

A COMMUNICATION FROM DE VALERA.

A BREAKDOWN IMMINENT,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Nov. 3.

A full Cabinet meeting, presided over by Mr. Lloyd George, met after the Irish Committee's deliberations to-day.

Views on the situation are conflicting. Political circles in London believe that a breakdown is imminent, possibly to-night, when Irishmen are expected to return to Downing Street. It is stated that Mr. Griffith, this morning, brought the Premier a communication from Mr. De Valera relating to the Ulster frontier. Although pessimists say that Mr. Lloyd George has practically abandoned the hope of leaving on Saturday for New York, it is worthy of note that he has not yet cancelled his passage on the "Aquitania."

On the other hand, a prominent Sinn Feiner said in the course of an interview:—"It is not all over. The story that we have packed our bags, and are returning to Dublin to-night is nonsense. The situation is dark, but darkness is not impenetrable."

UNITED IRELAND.

A GOVERNMENT PLAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Nov. 3.

It is stated on very good authority that the Government has definitely submitted a plan on which it is hoped a united Ireland may be built. The Committee of Four has thoroughly discussed the scheme and future negotiations are said to depend on Ulster's reply. There is every possibility that Sir James Craig may be asked to take part in the deliberations, but he is not likely to attend the Conference until a clear, definite line is marked out. The Government insists that the first essential is that Ireland shall acknowledge allegiance to the Crown but the Irish representatives submit that allegiance and the Ulster problem are interwoven.

IRIST CONFERENCE

HOPEFUL SIGN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 2
Recd. 11-30 p.m. Nov. 3.

A communique was issued to-night stating:—"The Committee meeting of the Conference on Ireland was held at the Downing Street at 6-45 to-night, when there were present Mr. Lloyd-George, Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Birkenhead, Mr. Griffith and Mr. Collins."

This bald announcement was made at 8-30 on adjournment. The face of the gathering occurring and particularly its protracted sitting is regarded as a hopeful sign.

SIR JOSEPH BYRNE.

A CORRECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 3.

In the message issued last night regarding Sir Joseph Byrne please read:—Sir Joseph Byrne is a Catholic and was Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary. His retirement in 1920 following the Irish Executive's opposition to his advice was much commented upon.

PARLIAMENTARY PROGRAMME.

DISCUSSION OF CONFERENCE NEXT WEEK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Nov. 3.

Mr. Chamberlain in announcing the business programme for the remainder of the week hoped to arrange for a discussion of the Conference on Friday.

DESPATCH OF REFUGEES,

FOREIGN OFFICE'S REPLY TO KRASSIN'S NOTE,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Nov. 3.

The Foreign Office has replied to M. Krassin's note that sixty-six Russian refugees, despatched from Egypt to Siberia on June 10th, proceeded for valid reasons not connected with fighting. Regarding over a thousand refugees from India and Iraq, the reply pointed out that the expense of maintaining them and unsuitable climates in those countries, made it imperative that another asylum should be found. No other country would have them. Thus there was no alternative, but to send them to Vladivostok. Britain, in no way, interfered in the internal affairs of Russia or the Far Eastern Republic, and there was no justification for the interpretation placed on Britain's action in sending the unarmed people to Siberia.

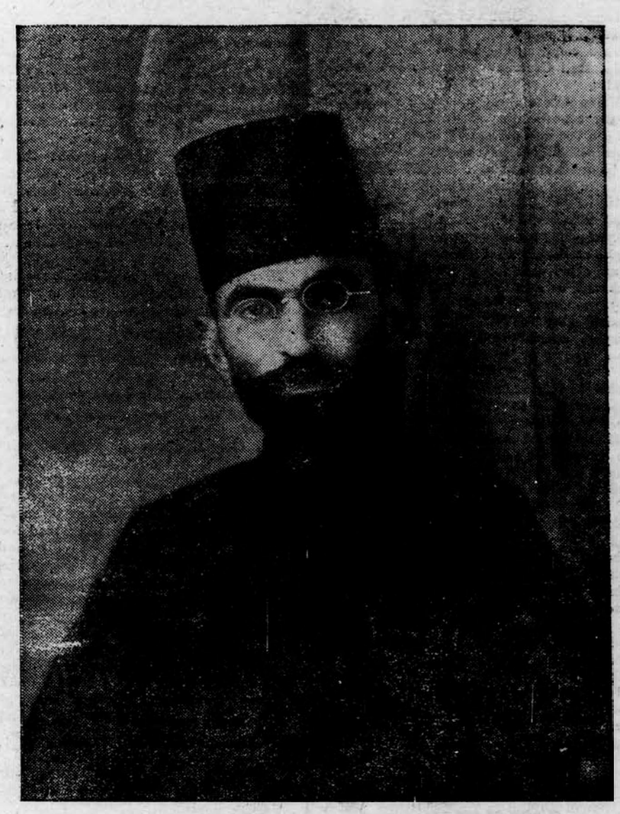
In the House of Commons, Mr. Harmsworth stated that seventy Russian refugees had left Egypt during the past three months.

DR. KITCHLEW ON HUNGER STRIKE?

CASE AGAINST ALI BROTHERS WITHDRAWN.

LEADERS IN JAIL DRESS AND ON JAIL FOOD.

DR. SAIFUDDIN KITCHLEW,



(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 3.

To-day, the 3rd instant, was the date fixed for the case against Maulanas Shaukat Ali and Mahomed Ali. At 11 a.m. the Public Prosecutor, Mr. Elphinstone, applied for permission to withdraw the case. The Court permitted the withdrawal and accordingly acquitted and discharged Maulanas Shaukat Ali and Mahomed Ali under Section 494, I. P. C.

Immediately after the conviction on Tuesday the leaders have been given jail clothes and jail food. They have been treated as absolute criminals. Maulana Mahomed Ali, who is a diabetic patient, is worse for the jail food, and stands in need of outside food as the jail diet contains a good deal of starch. The abscess which he had on his neck and which had dried up has opened out again. Maulana Shaukat Ali is cheerful and does not mind anything.

Dr. Kitchlew is on hunger-strike since last night. He has put in a very strong protest against his having been deprived of his boots which he cannot do without, as he has not been used to going about bare-footed and specially in view of the fact that he is suffering from piles. Dr. Kitchlew has objected to the short knickers as he declares it is against his religious rules and *shariat* to wear trousers so high at the time of offering prayers.

No more interviews will be allowed for a considerable time to come. They have all been deprived of all their possessions and the "Qoran" has been allowed them "out of grace."

DISINFECTION OF WOOL.

QUESTION OF INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.
Recd. 7 p.m., Nov. 3.

Geneva.—The question of adopting an international convention for the disinfection of wool against infection from anthrax, was discussed by the committee specially appointed to consider the subject. A draft convention had been prepared by the International Labour Office. Mr. Doyle, South African employers' delegate, Sir K. G. Gupta, Indian Government delegate, and Mr. Oliver, Australian technical adviser, dwelt on the practical difficulties in concluding the convention, for which Mr. Oliver said the time was not ripe. Mr. Armstrong, Australian technical adviser, opined that measures taken by the British Government would destroy the wool industry and that further study was necessary before the convention was concluded. Sir K. Gupta explained that while the Government of India sympathised with the objects of the proposed convention, practical difficulties appeared to be too great to allow of its conclusion. The Government of India could not accept the convention, which would prejudice the interests of Indian workers. The debate was adjourned.

GOVERNMENT POLICY AND DISARMAMENT.

QUESTION IN COMMONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.
Recd. 2-15 a.m., Nov. 3.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Clynes asked for an opportunity to discuss the Government's policy relating to the Washington Conference. Mr. Chamberlain promised to consult his colleagues. He emphasised the immense importance Government attached to the Conference and doubted whether, in the interests they all had in common in the Conference, it would be best served if it should be debated in every parliament on the eve of meeting, as regards the proceedings and the line to be adopted there.

SITUATION IN HUNGARY.

LITTLE ENTENTE'S THREATENING ATTITUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 3.

Budapest.—Karl and Zita have embarked for Villabaia. The British monitor has left Hungary. Extreme nervousness is being displayed in Hungary owing to the threatening attitude of the Little Entente.

THE HOUSE OF HAPSBURGS

HUNGARY TO PROCLAIM DETHRONEMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 2.
Recd. 7 p.m., Nov. 3.

Paris.—The Conference of Ambassadors considers that a Hungarian proclamation dethroning the Hapsburgs would provide the Little Entente with guarantees for the peace it has demanded, and would thus permit the cessation of military preparations. The Conference therefore has decided to invite the Hungarian Government to proclaim the dethronement of Hapsburgs before November 7th.

KARL & ZITA,

LEAVE FOR GALATZ ON BRITISH MONITOR,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.
Recd. 2-15 a.m., Nov. 3.

Budapest.—Karl and Zita have boarded the British monitor Glowworm and have left for Galatz.

DEATH OF VISCOUNT SANDHURST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Nov. 3.

The death is announced of Viscount Sandhurst.

ANGORA'S OFFER OF PEACE.

TO ALL POWERS EXCEPT GREECE.

THE CONDITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.
Recd. 2-15 a.m., Nov. 3.

Constantinople.—An Angora report says that the National Assembly has passed a resolution declaring its readiness to conclude peace with all the Powers except Greece on condition of their absolute neutrality in the Graeco-Turkish conflict; recognition of the complete independence of Turkey; and removal of the Greek fleet from the neutral zone.

FRANCO-KAMALIST AGREEMENT,

YUSSUF KEMAL BEY SIGNS IT,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.
Recd. 2-15 a.m., Nov. 3.

Paris.—An Angora message reports that Yussuf Kemal Bey, the Nationalist Foreign Minister, has notified the Soviet Government of his signature to the Franco-Kemalist Agreement, adding that the Agreement in no way refers to Russo-Turkish relations.

PERSIAN MISSION AT BAKU,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.
Recd. 2-15 a.m., Nov. 3.

A message from Baku states that a Persian mission has arrived with the object of studying the relations between Persia and the Republic of Azerbaijan, from the political and economic viewpoint.

A conference of delegates from the two countries is to be held shortly.

PRESENT ECONOMIC SITUATION.

DR. MCKENNA'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 3.

New York.—Dr. Reginald McKenna has issued a statement declaring that the financial horizon seems clear although it will probably be a considerable time before the normal conditions are restored. He believes however, that the corner has been turned. He has found that considerable interest is being taken in the question of international government debts. Speaking from the British point of view Dr. McKenna thinks that Britain will act wisely having regard only to her industrial and economic position to remit the debts due to her. Peace and industry are the prime needs of the world which looks to the United States to lead the way.

LONDON, Nov. 2.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Nov. 3.

Dr. Reginald McKenna has left New York for England.

BRITISH DEBT TO U. S.

REPAYMENT COMPLETED,

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Nov. 3.

New York.—The British Government has completed the repayment of 300,000,000 dollars borrowed in New York in 1916, with the redemption of the fifty-one million dollars 5½ per cent. bonds. The payment was made through Messrs. J. P. Morgan and

THE PRINCE AT MALTA.

ADDRESSES PRESENTED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. Nov. 3.

Malta.—On November 2nd, the Prince of Wales added another event to his programme, suddenly deciding to visit the dockyard before lunch. His Highness in the course of the visit found messages of welcome had been chalked up everywhere. The Prince of Wales was photographed with impromptu gathering of the long-service Maltese dock workmen. The event of afternoon at Malta was a polo match in which the Prince of Wales, mounted on Admiral de Robeck's pony "General," led one of the teams, and subsequently he presented prizes.

The Prince of Wales also reviewed four thousand Maltese ex-service men and received a deputation from the Italian colony, who presented him with an illuminated address, dwelling on the Anglo-Italian friendship and expressing their "devoted homage."

A joint sitting of the Houses of Parliament passed with acclamation an address of thanks and loyalty to the King and the Prince of Wales, drawing particular attention to the fact that the new constitution would strengthen the bonds of union between Malta, the Throne and the Empire.

THE PRINCE AT MALTA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.
Recd 9-30 a.m., Nov. 3.

Malta.—After dining at the Palace, the Prince of Wales attended a gala performance of Aida at the Opera House and afterwards witnessed a fine firework display on returning to the Renown.

BRITAIN AND DISARMAMENT.

LORD LEE'S ASSURANCE.

SAFETY OF BRITISH EMPIRE NOT TO BE COMPROMISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov 2.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov 3.

New York.—Interviewed on his arrival to attend the Disarmament Conference Lord Lee stated that short of compromising the safety of the Empire or the security of the sea on which our existence depended, the British delegates had resolved to go to almost any lengths to meet the other naval powers in the mutual proportionate effort towards disarmament.

OBLIGATIONS OF WASHINGTON CONFERENCE,

HOW INDIA HAS DISCHARGED THEM

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Nov. 3.

Speaking at the International Labour Conference at Geneva of the manner in which India had carried out her obligations regarding the decisions come to at Washington in 1919 Mr. Gupta said "I think you will find that we have been very scrupulous in India in observing almost to the letter all the engagements into which we entered. I am proud to be able to say that perhaps no country has been so faithful in discharging the obligations incurred at the Washington conference as we have."

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

COMMONS PERMITTED TO DEBATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.
Recd. 7 p.m., Nov. 3.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain said that he doubted yesterday whether the discussion on Washington Conference would be desirable, but since then he had consulted Mr. Lloyd-George and Marquess Curzon and they all so completely agreed in the desire that the Conference should be successful, that Government was confiding to the discretion of the House the conduct of discussion, so as not to prejudice the success of the Conference, and had agreed to the debate. Earl Winterton asked whether the resolution on which discussion would be based, would be so worded as to enable the whole question of Anglo-Japanese Alliance being raised. Mr. Chamberlain said that he did not think that the resolution submitted by the Labour Party covered that question, while himself deprecated such discussion as contrary to public interest.

DEPARTURE OF BRITISH DELEGATION,

MR. BALFOUR'S HOPE OF SUCCESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.
Recd. 7 p.m., Nov. 3.

Mr. Balfour, the Earl of Cavan, Air-Marshal Higgins, Sir Maurice Hankey and Sir John Jordan departed to-day from London for Liverpool on their way to Washington Conference. A large gathering witnessed their departure, including the American and Japanese Ambassadors. Mr. Balfour, addressing the Press representatives, declared that he earnestly and confidently hoped for the success of the Conference. He said that he would remain throughout the Conference, if his health permitted.

PERSONNEL OF AMERICAN DELEGATION,

FOUR WOMEN ON ADVISORY COMMITTEE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.
Recd. 2-15 a.m., Nov. 3.

Washington.—The Advisory Committee of the American delegation at the forthcoming Conference will include four women among the twenty-one members. The notable members include Mr. Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labour, Mr. Lewis, President of the United Mineworkers, and representatives of other classes, also Mrs. Winter, President of the National Federation of Women's Clubs.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

PEMIER'S PASSAGE CANCELLED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. Nov. 3.

Mr. Lloyd-George has cancelled his passage on "Aquitania" for next Saturday, but he has not yet abandoned the hope of going to Washington later.

AUSTRALIANS BEAT NATAL,

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Nov. 3.

Durban.—The Australians have beaten Natal by 194 runs.

THE HISTORIC TRIAL.

MOMENTOUS ISSUES.

RESERVATIONS BY JURY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 2.

The famous State trial of the Ali Brothers and others terminated yesterday by 3-30 p.m. The Judges summing up took at least about an hour and a half, while the jury were closeted for nearly two hours before they returned to give their verdict. The hall was fully packed and intense excitement, hope and fear regarding the verdict and the result of the case was visibly depicted on the appearances of one and all.

The leaders looked even more joyous and buoyant than hithertofore and were busy all through either correcting their statements or signing their own photographs taken during the trial for their friends and admirers or writing short messages for different papers.

The Judge held the religious defence and justification of the accused for making statement regarding service in the army as entirely irrelevant though he himself delivered a long sermon and lecture to the jury on Moslim theology and Islamic history picked up by the wayside, drew wrong conclusions from erroneous premises and thereby gave a wrong direction to the jury. He solemnly in a cut and dried form declared the proclamation of Queen Victoria and her successors as having no binding value in superseding the Penal Code law of the land or a clause regarding the religious prosecution contained in the Proclamation of 1858 forming exceptions to the Penal law. The Judge's judicial pronouncement on this subject has the effect of tearing into pieces all the Proclamations which the sovereigns of England have so far issued until and unless they are incorporated in a bill or statute and form part of the law of the land! It puts at naught the value of all proclamations and declarations which have hitherto been issued or made or may hereafter be made by the sovereigns of England or the Government of India. The judgment and summing up has raised a most important constitutional issue regarding the religious liberty of an Indian subject of the crown and country as a whole.

The jury honestly performed their function by bringing a verdict of not guilty regarding sections 120 (b) and 131. While gave a verdict of guilty as assessors against the six excepting Swami Shankaracharya under sections 505 and 117 and abetment thereof and stated that they had come to this decision without taking into consideration the deep religious convictions of the accused. Had not the Judge given a wrong direction them on this point their verdict would have been not guilty on all the charges as is fully indicated by the important reservation quoted above. The juror, Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, held them not guilty on all charges. Hence four out of five jurors sitting as assessors held them guilty, with reservation regarding religious conviction, while one held them not guilty under all charges. Morally speaking the verdict of the jury is that they are not guilty.

In effect each of the accused has been sentenced to two years. The verdict of the jury and the pronouncement of the sentences were received by shouts of Allah-o-Akbar and Bande Mataram by the leaders as well as others present in the hall and for once, to the momentary discomfort of the judge, the audience broke the solemnity of the court room. However the judge took it all in good humour. With the rush all began to surge and advance towards the leaders and congratulatory messages were exchanged. The redoubtable District Magistrate was seen frantically running to and fro making pathetic appeals to the courteous and dignified Mr. Boyd, Supdt. of Police, for calling in the aid of the Police and Military to stop the people from coming out into the verandah where the convicted were sitting before being taken away.

The District Magistrate's influence was forcibly visible in the lower court as well as during the sessions trial, whenever any indignity had to be heaped on the accused or the audience present. During the Sessions trial on one side of the Judge was the amiable jury and on the other the formidable District Magistrate who had his share in the incident of removal of chairs from the accused. He was even reported to be in the Judge's improvised chamber whenever it suited his convenience and whim.

Thus ended a great trial the decision of which is found to raise momentous issues. Last night was the first which all the leaders passed as convicts, in convicts' clothes, with meals of ordinary convicts and slept on mother earth. To-day for the last time the mother of the Ali Brothers, Mrs. Mohamed Ali their children and other relations had an interview in jail where they found them in ordinary convicts' clothes with short shirts and shorts and naked feet. They looked very happy and talked of obeying all the orders which their courteous and considerate Mr. Lucas Superintendent of the Jail and the Assistant Jailor Mr. Damri A Parsi gentleman, may give, with the exception of close cropping of hair and beard.

LEADERS IN JAIL

KARACHI, Nov. 3.

The Secretary of Maulana Mahomad Ali writes:—

To-day was fixed for hearing of the second case of Ali Brothers under sections 124 and 153. Since conviction in the last case rumours were afloat that case for sedition was likely to be withdrawn and, as not all rumours turn out to be false, this also proved true. Absence of usual Police and Military guards on roads and around the hall was clear indication of the fact that at least Ali Brothers were not to be brought out to jail. Clerks of the Court with a few policemen under European Sergeants were, however, present and this naturally roused curiosity of people to stay on and find out what the object was in spite of the assurance of the sergeants that the case was to come off some other day. Court did sit though only for two minutes and Mr. Elphinstone, Crown Counsel under instructions from Government begged to withdraw cases under the sedition sections. Judge, I am sure, was only too pleased to allow the withdrawal and must have heaved a sigh of relief at this.

JAIL LIFE.

Six leaders are now regular convicts of the Karachi Prison. They have been made to part with their everyday dress and put on the jail uniform. Their meals, which uptill now, were supplied by their local friends and admirers through the Khilafat Committee have been stopped and they have to take jail food now. On the morning the day following conviction an opportunity for an interview in the jail, the last of its kind at least for next four months was afforded to the members of the family of the Maulanas Shaukat Ali and Mohomed Ali and their Secretary. The very right of the Maulanas in the regulation dress of the jail consisting of skull cape, short half-sleeped jacket and knickers well above knees with no shoes on their feet was enough to excite feelings of abhorrence of the system that allowed the same treatment to be meted out in jail to sueh respected and accredited leaders for their religious convictions and political views as is extended to ordinary budmashes convicted of robbery, murder or other felonies involving moral turpitude. It would have been quite natural if the aged Aman Sahiba, brave and strong though she is, had broken down at the sight of her sons in the jail dress or if the girls had cried out. But Maulanas very prudently saved the situation by a manouevre. No sooner did they come in sight of the ladies of the family than they began at once to praise dress and the staff it was made of any how comfortable they felt in it and so forth. Maulana Shaukat Ali's ever smiling face and winking eyes and Maulana Mohamed Ali's usual hilarity electrified and heartened the visitors both males and females whom they at once engaged with an interesting description of overnight experiences. How they enjoyed their sleep on pucca floor with but a *durrie* underneath and a course jail blanket to cover themselves with. How they relished the simple and delicious fare of jail kitchen consisting only of two courses the dal soup and bajra millet bread. All their belongings namely clothes, beddings, books, papers, jugs, tumblers, etc., have been removed from their cells and replaced by a pair of coarse blankets, a durrie, a mug and a can. No newspapers are allowed inside not even the "Pioneer." No interview or correspondence is permissible except once in four months. Jail authorities have asked for the Inspector-General of Prisons' special sanction to leave the "Koran," prayer-carpet and spectacles with them. Maulanas have sternly refused to have their beards and hair cut short to regulation size. Dr. Kitchlew, it is understood, has threatened to go on hunger strike if he is not not provided with longer trousers to cover his knees and with his sandals. Maulana Mahomed Ali has not quite got over his recent attack of diabetes the mental strain during sessions trial has checked progress he was making during the interval after the Magisterial inquiry consequently the state of his health would be a serious matter in absence of all outside medical aid and advice. We have only to trust to luck and to efficiency of the Jail Doctor. It is, indeed, strange why the otherwise advanced province of Bombay is so woefully behind it is sister provinces in matter of treating political prisoners within its jurisdiction but in jail department reserved or transferred subject inspite however, of all these hardships these state prisoners of peaceful war are quite happy and full of confidence that they cannot remain in jail beyond December next if only their countrymen make up their minds to release them by flinging open iron gates of prison with the golden key of Swaraj. Amma Sahiba and Begam Mahomed Ali are as strong as ever, probably more, on the receipt of the news of this incarceration. Old Amma prostrated herself before God as a mark of humble resignation to His Mighty Will and prayed for strength being granted her to carry on the work Later in evening at the mass meeting she gave her message of hope and courage to people saying that she felt proud of good fortune of her sons having been selected by the God Almighty for His service and for the service of the country. She exhorted them to be brave and keep fire burning undeterred by repression and trusting in the All Powerful God they should loyally follow Mahatma Gandhi in his sacred mission of liberating the Motherland and through her the faith of her teeming millions.

It is anticipated that all the six leaders will be removed from Karachi to different places at no distant date.

MONEY FOR ANGORA

DJAML BEY'S MESSAGE.

NOTICE OF MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

Mr. A. H. S. Khatri, Hon. Secretary Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay, writes:—

It was reported by someone in Europe to Seth Chotani that the Turks have boycotted the foreign cloth and therefore they would not accept the clothes which we have had been collecting here for the sufferers of Smyrna. To verify it, we cabled to H. E. Djaml Bey at Rome, to which he replied by cable as follows:—

"Rome, dated 31st October, Khatri, C/o. Khilafat, Bombay.

Please send blankets and clothings to Adolia, Red Crescent Society thanks.—Djaml."

We are now making speedy arrangements to send the foreign clothes which we have collected for our distressed brethren. It is winter season in Smyrna and thousands of our homeless brethren there are wandering about in the jungles without anything to protect their bodies against the clemencies of the cold weather. Hundreds of them are lying helplessly down with Influenza and Pneumonia. The loved of one Muslim for an other must feel the cold and chill which our miserable brethren are exposed to by the irony of their fate. It is our bounden duty to relieve them from this misery. We should spare as much clothes as we can in order to dress them because they are suffering all these hardships in defence of Islam. The present situation in India demands us to boycott the foreign cloth. We are politically and religiously bound to consecrate our bodies from the cloth made and sent by those who have defiled their hands with the blood of our innocent brethren. We must throw them off. But here the principle of utility should not be overlooked. The best utility of these foreign clothes is to send them to the sufferers of the Hellenic atrocities. In this connection we will also remind our brethren of the Angora Fund.

Two meetings have been arranged on the 11th and 14th of November, by the Kolsa Mohalla Memon Jamaat and the Katchhi Memon Jamaat of Bombay respectively, to appeal for the Angora Fund. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and the Mahatmaji are expected to address the audience. We hope all will attend these meetings and pay their quota in order to save the honour of Islam.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

PROGRAMME OF WORK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 3.

The All-India Congress Committee at its meeting tomorrow will it is understood consider the advisability of the further steps in the non-co-operation programme, especially the inauguration of Civil Disobedience. Some keen discussion may take place on the Achariard-Nehru controversy.

DUTY OF MUSLIMS.

"CARRY ON THE MOVEMENT."

MAULANA ABDUL BARI'S MESSAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW Nov. 3.

Maulana Abdul Bari Saheb has telegraphed a Message to Messrs Mozzam Ali Sardar Rahman and H.M. Hayat. In the course of which he says: Received your telegram announcing the decision of the Court in the case of Moulana Mohamad Ali and others. Sentences are not as severe as expected. Perhaps a greater friend of God will deserve a severe sentence. I wish I could deserve that. This case has thoroughly propagated the Commandments of God. The government is free to do as it likes and the army will know how to respond. My brothers and their fellow accused have by their conduct revived the memory of old. I fervently pray to God to shower His choicest blessing upon their sacred souls. I congratulate Maulanas, Hosain Ahmad and Nisar Ahamad who conducted themselves as worthy successors of the great Ulemas of the past. My valued friend and the true servant of *Kala* Pir Ghulam Mujadid has by his conduct shown the bravery of Farooqi and the courage of Mujadid. God may bless Dr. Kitchlew who conducted himself with true fortitude.

Now the duty of the Mussalmans is clear. Instead of making hue and cry over the conviction of their beloved leaders, they should steadily and persistently carry on Non-violent Non-Co-operation and help Angora. There should be a complete boycott of the Prince; visit. We should never forget our imprisoned leaders.

Convey my sincere congratulations to Bi Amiman and Begum Mahomed Ali and their daughters and children. Sahid and Abid should be sent here at once. Their presence here is a great solace and comfort to us. God is with us and the final victory is ours whenever the Mussalmans have stood for God. Though they had to face hardships and difficulty, they invariably succeeded in the end.

The acquittal of Shankaracharya conveys to us joy as well as a lesson, since we have by own free will given up our rights and privileges for the sake of our Hindu brothers. We expect a similar treatment in return which will remove every cause of dissousion. I am confident our Hindu brethern will fight for our right, as we will certainly fight for theirs. God will protect the honour of India and help His weak creatures, as is always His wont. That blessed day is not very far when God will help his oppressed creatures.

RUSSIAN FAMINE.

AFGHAN VERSION OF ITS HORROR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, Nov. 2.

The Kabul Daily newspaper, the "Afghan," contains illuminating accounts of the Russian famine contributed by the Tashkand correspondent. The following is an extract:—"An inhabitant of Tashkand states that he took ten pounds of flour for sale. When he reached Mustansa (sic) an inhabitant of Samara bought 20 quadags of flour from him being the equivalent of one Kabul seer but was unable to carry it. On being asked how it was that he could not lift such a light weight he replied that he had not eaten anything for many days and had lost all his strength. He requested the man of Tashkand to take the flour to his house and promised to pay him for this service. On reaching the house the Samara man's wife was found lying insensible on the floor and his two sons of twelve or thirteen years of age were tied up with ropes at a distance from one another. The man of Tashkand asked why the boys were tied up and was told that they were so hungry that were they not tied up they would fall upon each other and eat each other's flesh. The man of Tashkend was so horrified at this sight that he thought no more of the money promised him but retraced his steps to Tashkand.

The Editor of the "Afghan" puts forward the suggestion that it would be a kindly act on the part of the Government of Afghanistan to come to the assistance of the famine stricken Russians who are making their way to Turkestan by presenting grain free to Russia.

KHULNA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

MR. MAITRA AS REPRESENTATIVE IN BOMBAY.

Our representative Mr. C. Mukerji was so long working in Bombay for the Khulna Famine Relief Fund but on account of some important work in our Calcutta office, we have to recall him.

From the very beginning Mr. J. Maitra, Proprietor, Messrs. Anand and Co., was ably assisting Messrs. Sen and Mukerji in every possible way while they were in Bombay. We are glad to learn that Mr. Maitra has kindly consented to bear the whole burden which he so long gladly shared with our representatives. As he is already a member of the Khulna Famine Relief Committee and takes a keen interest for the poor sufferers of Khulna we have every reason to believe that like that of our previous representative in Bombay his mission will be equally successful.

P. C. ROY,
President,
Khulna Relief Fund.

INDIA'S STRUGGLE FOR SWARAJ.

3000 AMERICAN CITIZENS' SUPPORT

MESSAGE TO MAHATMA GANDHI.

The following telegram from America was received by Mahatma Gandhi on October 31st:—:

	Date	Hour	Minute
New York,	31	6	30

To

Mohandas Gandhi,
Sabarmati, India.

Dear Mahatmaji Three thousand American citizens assembled at Columbus Circle New York City open air meeting conducted by Young India Association fourteen hundred Broadway October thirtieth Send you hearty greetings assuring you their hearty support of India's struggle for freedom sincerest wishes success and attainment of Swaraj by December in the year of grace.

Sincerely Yours,
HARIDAS MAZUMDAR.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

MINIMUM AGE FOR STOKERS AND TRIMMERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.
Recd. 7 p.m., Nov. 3.

The Commission dealing with maritime questions at the International Labour Conference at Geneva has recommended eighteen as the minimum age for stokers and trimmers, excepting in the case of Japan and India, where the minimum of sixteen is fixed. This is subject to:—

(1) Certificate of physical fitness.

(2) Employment being confined to coastal traffic.

(3) Regulations of employment after consultation with the most representative organisations of employers and workmen in those countries.

GOVT'S. EMIGRATION SCHEME

EX. SERVICEMEN ABROAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.
Recd. 11-55 p.m., No. 3.

In the House of Commons, Major Wood, replying to Mr. Charles Edwards, stated that the number of the ex-service men who had proceeded overseas under the Government's emigration scheme totalled 25,000. They had settled as follows:—

20,000 in Canada.
10,000 in Australia.
5,000 in New Zealand.
2,000 in South Africa.
35,000 elsewhere.

All received free passage. The total included dependents and also ex-service women. An average cost to the Exchequer was about twenty-six pounds sterling each.

AYAHS' HOME IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.
Recd. 11-55 p.m., No. 3.

Viscountess Chelmsford to-day opened an Ayahs' Home at Hackney, provided by ondon City. The Mission chairman said that since the premises had been opened in 1902, they had proved a great blessing to the Ayahs who brought children from India and Far East. The Committee undertook to provide for the Ayahs until the latter found the family returning to the East. Lo Chong, Consul-General for China and Colonel Darcy Bannerman of India Office, made speeches of appreciation of the institution.

PREFERENCE TO BRITISH GOODS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.
Recd. 11-55 p.m., No. 3.

The resolution unanimously adopted by the Imperial War Conference in London in 1917, favouring a special treatment and facilities by each part of the empire with regard to produce and manufactures of other parts, was quoted in the House of Commons by Sir Philip Lloyd-Graeme in repy to Mr. Alfred Davies, who asked whether the Dominions were systematically encouraged to give preference to British goods. Sir P. Lloyd Graeme added that there was ample evidence that British industry had benefited by preferences accorded it by the Dominions.

BRITISH REPLY TO SOVIET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON. Nov. 2
Recd 1-30 a.m. Nov. 4.

The Text of the British reply to the Soviet note with reference to debts, declares that, in announcing its intentions regarding foreign debts, the Soviet Government has started upon the only path which can lead to goal it professes to desire, namely, economic co-operation with other nations. But the British Government asks for further information before it can, in conjunction with other Governments with which it is associated in the Internation Famine Commission, decide upon its attitude. An explicit statement is asked of Soviet's intentions regarding obligations other than those mentioned, such as loans to the Tsarist Government since 1914, the municipal railway loans, claims by foreign owners and property in Russia confiscated or destroyed by Soviet.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's dividend on the deferred stock is six per cent for the past six months, making twelve per cent. for the year.

KARACHI TRIAL.

INDIAN PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 3.

Commenting on the Karachi sentences the "Civil and Military Gazette" writes:—Relief will be the preponderating feeling in the minds of all but the open enemies of Government at the result of the Karachi trial. The dangerous activities of the agitators, who more than any others have used the cloak of religion to cover their revolutionary designs have been brought to a dead stop and for two years at least the country will be spared the inflammatory and pernicious propaganda of these particular demagogues.

"TRIBUNE."

"The Tribune" writes:—It is verily a case of the mountain in labour producing a mouse if authorities wanted to send the Brothers and Dr. Kitchlew for two years. We do not think it would have been difficult for them at any time during the last twelve months to have done so without making the fuss they have succeeded in making in this case. If the object of the prosecution was to damn the public character of the accused to enlist sympathy of the public on its own side that object has clearly failed. So far as their countrymen are concerned the accused are now the worse for the trial.

"BANDE MATARAM".

The "Bande Mataram" writes:—Before the eyes of the public the accused are still innocent. The punishment, however, light it may be, will not pacify public feelings.

"PRATAP."

The "Pratap" says:—Here there can be no greater occasion of sympathy with bureaucracy than the present when it has miserably failed to prove conspiracy against the leaders who were prosecuted with such grand preparations as if they were the ring leaders of a band of rebels. The punishment though light will kindle a fire in the country not easily to be extinguished.

THE "ENGLISHMAN."

The "Englishman" says:—The result of the trial is gratifying not because the Brothers have been punished but because weakness and extravagance of the Khilafat cause.

"STATESMAN."

"The Statesman" hopes that the good sense and sound judgment of the country will rise to the occasion and that the recommendations of the Repressive Laws Committee may be justified by the ejects of the Karachi trial, upon the present agitation.

THE "BENGALEE."

"The Bengalee" observes—Mr. Mahomed Ali's reference to the Queens proclamation, shows that even a non-co-operating leader does not shut his eyes to the blessings that the British Rule has brought in its train. The trial has succeeded in taking away the prestige of the government. The Judiciary has long ceased to be the bulwark against the executive highhandedness, as it once was, and recently it has become only a handmaid of the executive.

THE "SERVANT."

"The Servant" remarks:—That in this trial the Bureaucratic law was pitted against the Islamic Law as the accused understood it.

"PIONEER."

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 3.

The "Pioneer" writing on the Karachi judgment says:—The Ali Brothers and their partisans must have known that persistant efforts to undermine the foundation of public security could only lead sooner or later to their prosecution and imprisonment. If instead of being Khilafatists than Turks themselves the Ali Brothers had chosen to co-operate with Simla and Whitehall they would have strengthened the hands of their well wishers and would have been able to serve the cause of India and of Islam not less unprofitably. Perhaps in the end they would discover that limelight of notoriety after all is a poor substitute for solid though less spectacular achievements of statesmanship.

SPECIAL TRIBUNAL JUDGMENT

ALI MUSALIAR & 12 MORE SENTENCED TO DEATH.

22 TO BE TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.

PROPERTY OF ALL TO BE CONFISCALED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Nov. 2.

The Special Tribunal pronounced judgment to-day, in the case in which Ali Musaliar and 37 others were charged with waging war and murder of Private Williams of Dorsets at Tirurangadi on 31st August. 13 accused, including Ali Musaliar, have been sentenced to death and confiscation of property, and 22 to transportation for life and confiscation of property. In the case of the remaining three accused, who are minors, the Court would recommend to Government for mercy.

MR. B. V. RAJU GOES TO FIJI

VICE MR. SASTRI

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 2.

The "Daily Express" understands that the Government of India have wired to Mr. B. Venkatapathy Raju asking him if he would go to Fiji Isles to report on the conditions of Indian labour in place of the Right Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri.

It is understood that he is willing to go and will be away for nearly six months. He leaves Madras in the first week of December, and reaches Fiji Isles via Colombo and Sydney, and returns via England.

FRANCO-KEMALIST AGREEMENT.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 2.

In the House of Commons Mr. Harmsworth replying on the 24th October to questions regarding negotiations at Angora by a French representative said:—His Majesty's Government have learnt that negotiations which have been carried on for some time past at Angora by a French representative on various matters arising out of the evacuation of Cilicia by French troops have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. They have, however, received the assurance of French Government that the negotiations were limited to those questions and did not include the larger issue alluded to in the concluding paragraph of question 53. Replying to a supplementary question asking whether it was possible to have an agreement between French Government and Kemalists Mr. Harmsworth said:—"Obviously, I cannot answer that question. This is an agreement between French Government and Nationalists."

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI. Nov. 3.

The Working Committee of the Congress met to-day as a preliminary to the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee.

GERMAN PAYMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON. Nov. 2
Recd 1-30 a.m. Nov. 4.

Sir R. Horne, in a written reply to Commander Kenworthy, says that the next payment due to the Allies by Germany is a half millard gold marks, The sum is due in January, this being the third quarterly instalment of two milliards annually, under Article 4 of the Schedule of Payments. The reply states that the effect of the payment on the German exchange would depend on the form which the payment alternatively takes under the treaty.

Regarding the distribution of payments, the reply mentions that after the costs of the Army of Occupation have been met from the payments, Belgium has priority to cash receipt of two milliard gold marks.

The speaker has announced that the Empire Parliamentary Association has proposed to present a mace to the new Indian Legislative Assembly.

COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON. Nov. 2
Recd 1-30 a.m. Nov. 4.

Hague.—A Permanent Court of International Justice will be inaugurated at the end of January at the Peace Palace.

ASIATICS IN COLUMBUA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON. Nov. 2
Recd 1-30 a.m. Nov. 4.

Victoria, British Columbia.—The Legislative have passed a resolution requesting the Dominion Government to amend the Immigration Act so as totally to restrict the Asiatic immigration into British Columbia.

H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner, the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, has arrived at Delhi to attend the Chiefs' Conference, Among other Princes who arrived are the Maharajas of Alwar and Nawanagar.

SITUATION IN MALABAR.

NEED OF URGENT RELIEF.

DEATH AND DEVASTATION.

MR. MENON'S TOUCHING APPEAL.

Under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee a public meeting was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Wednesday night. When Mr. P. R. Menon spoke on the "Present Situation in Malabar" Mr. M. R. Jayaker presiding.

Mr. Jayaker in introducing Mr. Menon and Mr. Rama Iyer said the former was a devoted Congress worker who had given up his practice to work for the cause. He knew the conditions in Malabar very intimately and his first hand knowledge would be of much use to them in arriving at the true cause of the Moplah trouble in Malabar, as two versions of it had been put forward by two different parties. Mr. Menon had also come there to collect funds for the relief of the sufferers in Malabar and Mr. Jayaker appealed to them to give of their best towards that object.

MR. MENON.

Mr. Menon said:—In my address on Tuesday evening in this very hall, I tried to convey to you the colossal extent of the distress and suffering in Malabar and the urgent necessity for all India to hasten to the rescue of the people of that unfortunate district. The public outside Malabar who are living their everyday life in peace and security can have no idea of the terrible experiences that have fallen to the lot of the people there. Ernad and Walluvanad, the two taluks chiefly affected are two of the richest and most fertile taluks of Malabar. A good portion of the paddy which is the staple food of Malabar and also its principal source of wealth is produced in these taluks. Some of the richest, most well-to-do and enterprising Nair families in Malabar have their homes in the fair valleys of these hilly taluks. These taluks have also an industrious Hindu peasantry. In them are concentrated the Numboodiries, the indigenous Brahmins of Malabar who even after hundred and fifty years of foreign rule are living to-day the simple and quiet life of their Aryan ancestors almost entirely unaffected by modern conditions of life. The Moplahs, as the Mahomedans of Malabar are called, form a majority of the population of these taluks. But they are generally poor and live on their daily labour. They have always been known for their courage and religious zeal. It is these taluks which are now the scene of desolation and devastation on a scale not less shockingly complete than any perhaps witnessed in the last war. Imagine the position of these defenceless Numboodiries, Nairs and other Hindus surprised in their houses by desperate and infuriated rebels having to leave all on a sudden their homes and paddy fields behind, and to run for miles through thickets and jungles till they could reach the railway station to take train to Calicut or Palghat. Imagine these homeless and penniless men, women and children seeking shelter in the house of strangers and crowding into the relief camps for bare rice to keep body and soul together and you have a picture of what is happening in Malabar. Their comfortable houses have been plundered and burnt. Their gardens which they have laboured for generations to make fruitful are deserted and left to fade and decay. Their paddy has been harvested by the rebels nor should we forget the plight of this still larger number of Moplah women and children whose husbands and fathers have perished in the fight or been taken prisoners. Their position is even worse, for, they have not for reasons which need not be stated here the same facilities for free movement as their Hindu sisters have. The relief camp for Moplah women and children reported to have been opened at Quilandy after the lapse of more than two months from the date of the trouble can only touch the fringe of the problem. What are six hundred Moplah women and children to the thousands who have been rendered helpless in Ernad and Walluvanad? Why has there been all this delay in providing safety and relief for them? If the authorities are really in earnest, they cannot rest content with starting a camp for a few hundreds women and children.

12,000 ON RELIEF.

But though Ernad and Walluvanad are the principal scenes of disturbance, other adjacent taluks are also affected. The northern portion of the Ponnani taluk has been seriously affected and has contributed a large porportion to the number of refugees. From the latest reports, it is clear that a considerable portion of the Calicut taluk reaching almost up to a few miles of Calicut town itself has been invaded by the rebel bands and that the inhabitants there are following the example of their brethren in Ernad and Walluvanad. According to the latest telegram from Mr. Kesava Menon to which I referred yesterday.

the number of refugees receiving Congress help has reached 12,000. This is, of course, in addition to the thousands who are being looked after by the Central Relief Committee. In this estimate we have left out of account those refugees who are not depending upon public help so that the number of those who have actually become a burden to society is many more than we know of. I need not point out to you what disastrous effect this is having on the economic situation in Malabar and how it is certain to affect the prosperity and well-being of the whole district. From what I have observed at close quarters while in Malabar of the activities of the rebels and of the progress of Military operations, I am afraid that it will be months before peace and order are restored to anything like their former state in the hundreds of villages of the disturbed taluks. And, even after peace and order have been completely restored so as to enable the refugees to go back to their homes or to what remains of them, it will be a long time before they are able to eke out their living. The trouble broke out just as the first crop were ripening. These crops have been harvested by the rebels. And now that the lands have been deserted by their owners any thought of the second crop is also out of the question. At a modest computation, therefore, the relief operations will have to be carried on for not less than six months. The Congress Committee at Calicut is, as I told you yesterday, arranging to give work to such refugees as are able to do work. But we have to remember that the question of providing work for a large number of persons at a time of severe economic strain is not very easy. Making, therefore, every possible allowance, the Congress Committee has to spend every day more than Rs. 1,000 taking the latest figures into consideration. It is now about a month since the Committee began the work of relief and the total amount of collections so far received is only Rs. 23,754. You can, therefore, realise how very little of it will be left to-day. Out of the Rs. 50,000 sanctioned by the Congress Working Committee, only Rs. 10,000 has been paid. It will be some time before the balance of Rs. 40,000 reaches Calicut and even when it does, it cannot last long. The catastrophe that has overwhelmed Malabar is of stupendous proportions and unless the public everywhere in India unite in coming to the rescue of Malabar, nothing can save that district from ruin. Consider for a moment what the position of the 12,000 men, women and children, who are dependent on Congress help will be if the Committee is compelled to stop its work for want of funds. There is, therefore, not a moment to be lost. The need for help is not only great but it is urgent.

HOW RELIEF IS GIVEN.

I may say a few words now as to how the relief is being administered by the Congress Committee. In the camps opened by the Central Relief Committee, they have opened big kitchens where the refugees are given food at fixed times. We have avoided this course for more reasons than one. The practice of opening big kitchens and serving food to large number of persons promiscuously tends to make the camps insanitary. it also adds to the expenditure of money on account of the necessity of having to maintain an establishment of cooks and servants, not to speak of the energy required for seeing the feeding of thousands of people. Many persons also have objections to resorting for food to public places. We had experience of several refugees who for this reason had left the Central Relief Committee's camps after a day or two and come to us. We have, therefore, from our own experience in the villages during our propaganda work and understanding fully the people and their feelings, adopted the plan of distributing uncooked rice to the refugees at the rate of two-thirds of a seer for adults and one-third of a seer for children. Each family does its own cooking and the members can therefore take meals at such hours and in such manner as they like best. Each family is given a ticket and the rice is distributed to any member of the family producing the ticket so that women and children have not to go out and wait for their share of rice every day. At regular intervals the Congress workers visit the houses where the refugees live for the purpose of verification and checking. Now at the rate of two-thirds of a seer for an adult and one-third of a seer for a child, the number of seers of rice required for distribution will be about 6,666 or 70 bags of rice. The cost of a bag of rice was Rs. 15 when I left Calicut which means a sum of Rs. 1,050 for rice alone every day. Besides these there are incidental expenses such as clothing, oil, medical aid and other necessities which will amount to Rs. 500. Thus you will find that not less than Rs. 1,500 is required daily as the situation now stands.

I think I have made fairly clear to you the extent of the distress in Malabar, the work the Congress Committee is doing and the necessity for funds on a liberal scale to enable it to continue that work. I have already told you of the difficulties in the face of which the Congress workers have been carrying on their work. In the interest of suffering humanity it is necessary that the Congress Committee's call for help should meet with a liberal response. To those in Malabar who are watching with jealousy the growing success of the Non-Cooperation movement there and who were chafing at their powerlessness to crush it, this deplorable outbreak of violence has come as a supreme opportunity. They have taken advantage of the present situation to lay all the blame on the Non-Cooperation movement and in the name of law and order are persecuting the Congress and Khilafat workers. They are anxious to make the people feel that no good but only evil can come out of the Congress and Khilafat movement. I wish it were possible for me to avoid making a reference to this unfortunate issue in regard to the humanitarian work in which we are now engaged. But when we see a deliberate attempt made to prevent the Congress from exercising its legitimate and rightful function of serving the public and thereby discrediting it, it becomes our duty to protest against it.

MR. RAMA IYER.

Mr. Rama Iyer said they should help the people of Malabar not from humanitarian motives but feeling that they owed a duty to their brethren, which they could not very well avoid. It was an appeal to their feelings of duty which everyone of them should discharge. The distress in Malabar was not like the Khulna famine—it was more akin to the Punjab horrors. He expected one and all of them to take a deep interest in the affairs of Malabar so that they could educate themselves in the affairs of their country. They had to look to the events of Malabar from the national point of view. The speaker hoped that in spite of the croackings of the hostile Anglo-Indian Press the unity between Hindus and Moslems would be a real thing. Speaking about the Nambudaris the speaker said true it was that they were a refined and gentle lot, but they were the capitalists and as such they were the hardest hearted and most sculless people on the face of the earth. Such charges were grave and they might make the Hindus angry, but they were true. While the Moplahs were illiterate and savage they had one great virtue and that was they were sublimely fanatic; they would lay down their lives for the sake of their religion, and it was unfortunate that the Hindus ran away for their lives leaving behind their children and wives. That showed how cowardly and helpless the Hindus were in face of a great danger.

MR. M. R. JAYAKAR.

Mr. Jayaker thanked Mr. Menon for coming there and giving them an account of the trouble in Malabar. They were more immediately concerned with the relief of the misery there and he had hopes that, when the trouble was over and martial law withdrawn, the people would have a commission appointed, just as in the Punjab, to go into the whole question. In the meantime they were asked to enlist their sympathy in the charitable cause which was in front of them. Unfortunately, owing to the absence of the leaders from Bombay, the Bombay Provincial Committee could not undertake this task and, therefore, the Girgaum Congress Committee had to take upon itself this rather big task. They were aware that this work should be undertaken on behalf of the Congress by the larger body, namely, by the Provincial Congress Committee. But as it would take some time to put it into motion, they had thought it better to take upon themselves that work. They had already been told that there were 12,000 people now receiving help in the Congress camps which required Rs. 1,050 daily, for rice alone. Mr. G. K. Devdhar's Committee was doing some work and had already collected about Rs. 30,000. He wanted to say that, primarily, it was the business of the Congress to go to the help of Malabar. If they wanted to save the prestige of the Congress, or to prevent the impression from going abroad that the Congress was incapable of doing anything beneficial and that its activities were merely hostile and mischievous to the British rule, then they must regard it as their first duty, more than that of Mr. Devdhar's Committee, and start a fund for the relief of the suffering in the Malabar. The Congress had made repeated claims that it represented the ordinary "man in the street" and it was now the duty of the Congress to voice forth the sentiments of the ordinary man in the street. Certainly, no better opportunity could offer for us to give our money. He had been told that this was not the time for starting a relief fund, but he felt that Bombay was quite equal to bear many more burdens and he hoped that Mr. Menon would go out of Bombay with the necessary amount. The Girgaum District Congress Committee would meet the next day to organise the whole thing and volunteers would go out to collect small subscriptions, especially from the ordinary people, rather than big subscriptions. Mr. Devdhar had collected thousands, but the Congress was composed of poor men and we wanted small subscriptions. Therefore, he appealed to such of them as could devote their time to the collection of subscriptions to apply to Mr. R. S. Padbidri, the Secretary of the Girgaum Congress Committee, so that they could start a volunteer corps immediately.

A sum of about Rs. 263 was collected on the spot in aid of the Fund.

MALABAR SITUATION.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONER'S VISIT.

PROPOSED FORMATION OF TERRITORIAL FORCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 2.

A Palghat message says that Mr. A. R. Knapp, Special Commissioner for Malabar who is there on a visit, discussed with the local leaders about the situation and visited the relief camps in the locality. It is understood that the object of his visit is to confer with the local officials and leaders on the subject of the formation of a Territorial Force on the lines of the Indian Defence Force, organised during the war. It is also understood that Proclamation will soon be issued calling on all Moplah outlaws to surrender before a particular day beyond which sternest measures will be adopted to round up the recalcitrants.

MR. DEVADHAR AND MALABAR.

In a letter which he has addressed to the "Lokmanya," with reference to an article published in that Journal referring to the work of the Servants of India Society, Mr. Devadhar says:—

It is a very mischievous and wicked lie to say that I went down to Malabar on an invitation from His Excellency Lord Willingdon. No such letter or wire was ever received by me. I undertook the tour being deputed by the Council of the Servants of India Society to do so, as it was anxious to do its part in relieving the distressed in Malabar, on being convinced of its need.

It is equally false to say that the Malabar Central Relief Committee at Calicut is a semi-Government body. It has nothing to do with the Government as such unless you mean to say that it was able to secure both the support and the co-operation of the local officials. But on this account it is only more useful, and of that we have nothing to be ashamed.

MALABAR SITUATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Nov. 1.

The District Magistrate has just issued the following press communique:—

The situation on the 31st.—The Chin Kachins operating on both the flanks of the river Chaliyar from Edavanna reached Breakade. Continued resistance was met on the south bank in the thick jungle. Our casualities were: one Indian other rank killed, seven Indian other ranks wounded. Heavy casualties were inflicted on rebels. The rest house and the police station, Breakade, were found burnt. The 83rd Wallajabad Light Infantry operating from Tirur, killed six and captured 21, near Athavanad. The Gurkhas operating from Pandikad and Melattur carried out reconnaissance, north-east of Melattur, without meeting the rebels. The special police near Cheruvayur are still encountering resistance.

MALABAR RELIEF.

To the Editor of "Chronicle."

Sir,—I hasten to correct a few mistakes which have crept into the report of my address at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall appearing in your to-day's issue. The expense of Rs. 400 for rice alone to which I referred was for the 20th of October the day I left Calicut when the refugees receiving Congress help in all camps together at Calicut alone was only 3,500. But the number has since then increased to 12,000 as the telegram I received yesterday and which I read at the meeting clearly shows, and it is evident therefore, that the daily expenses now must be much more than Rs. 1,000. There can, therefore, be very little balance left out of the sum of Rs. 23,574 which is the total amount so far received by the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee.

Referring to Dewan Bahadur Krishnan Nair, M.L.C., I spoke of his having called for vengeance on the devoted heads of the Congress-workers *not* from his place in the Council, but *from his safe corner in Palghat* outside the martial law area. I shall feel obliged if you will kindly publish these corrections in the earliest issue.—Yours, etc.

P. RAMUNNI MENON.
Representative, Kerala
Congress Committee.

Sirdar Griha,
Bombay Nov. 2.

MALABAR RELIEF.

EXPENDITURE DAILY INCREASING.

CALICUT, Nov. 2.

Mr. Kesava Menon wires:—

Fresh refugees are arriving by thousands. For the last two days our camps are filled to their utmost capacity. To avoid concession as far as possible we encourage refugees to find out their own accommodation and distribute rice to them at one or other of the various distribution centres. A new relief centre has been opened in Tellicherry in North Malabar under the charge of Mr. Maathoony, Taluq Secretary, Kottayam. There are over 14,000 refugees receiving Congress support now. In Calicut alone relief has been given to 1,03,051 persons during the month of October. The figures from Palghat, Trichur and Tellicherry are not yet available. They will be published in our monthly report which we issue tomorrow. Till the 31st October we receive Rs. 25,747-10-0 of which was spent Rs. 14,797/15/2, leaving a balance of Rs. 10,949/10/2. On the first of November the sum spent includes Rs. 3,000, set apart from the Congress contribution to relieve the families of workers who are already imprisoned and who may be imprisoned in future. As things stand at present we require over a thousand rupees per day for our expense. This amount may be doubled within a week. The burden is increasing and the work is taking. But we have faith in our country and we knew our appeal would be amply responded to by our countrymen. The detailed report of the Congress Relief Committee for the month of October would appear in the press in a couple of days.

SETH JAMNALAL AT AMRITSAR.

PREACHING BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 2.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj accompanied by Pandit Santanam visited Amritsar on Tuesday. He went to the piece goods markets to interview the importers and addressed a big gathering at Jallianwala Bagh. He complained that the Amritsar market had not made an adequate response to the national call for the boycott of foreign cloth. During his visit to Karachi he had been informed that Amritsar had sent out large demans so he had interviewed the piece goods importers and merchants at Amritsar and exhorted them to set a better example to the rest of the country. They had congratulated the Ali Brothers and their colleagues on their sentences. He understood it to mean that they supported the cause for which the Brothers stood and he earnestly appealed to them to emulate their example and eschew foreign cloth. It is understood that the response to Seth Jamnalal's appeal is not encouraging, only a few importers having pledged themselves to stop giving further orders and the rest still promising to consider. It is possible picketting of foreign cloth shops may shortly begin.

MULSHI PETA PROJECT.

Sir,—I read with interest the report of the public meeting held at the Marwari Vidyalaya, to enlist sympathy with the Mavlas of Mulshi Peta, under the presidentship of Mrs. Naidu. I think this is quite insufficient to draw the attention of the Agents of the Company. I, therefore, humbly suggest that a continuous and vigorous agitation should be conducted by public all over the country to rouse the Tatas. Side by side, the shareholders should best r themselves and send a requisition to the Agents to call a special meeting of the Company and thus avert a national disaster.

I hope, the idea will be taken up by other provinces also.—Yours, etc.,

SHANKARLAL D. PARIKH.

Kathlal (Dist. Kaira), Oct. 27.

MATRICULATION ENGLISH TEXT BOOKS.

To the Editor of "Chronicle."

Sir,—The Joint Board prescribed the following four books in English for the current year:—

(1) Tennyson—Lancelot and Elaine.
(2) Poetical Selections.
(3) Mrs. Gaskell's Moorland Cottage.
(4) Oxford English Prose.

The first three of these texts were not the property of any particular publisher, and as usual, cheap and suitable editions of these were immediately placed on the market by Indian publishers. The fourth text is a copyright of the Oxford University Press. It was the duty of this firm of publishers to make this single text available for students. But the Oxford University Press, relying on their sense of monopoly, published an edition of this text along with the other three texts prescribed. No one denies them the right to publish a combined volume containing all the four texts. But what right have they to refuse to publish the Oxford Prose separately for those who have purchased or prefer the three texts published by Indians and want only this text to complete their set? By offering the combined volume to such students, the Oxford University Press practically tells them: "Since we alone have the right to supply this book, we shall deal with you as we like. Since the book is prescribed for your examination, we shall not only raise its price, but compel you to purchase some other books also along with it—and we don't care whether you want those books or not."

My object, Sir, in seeking publication of this matter is to bring home to the Oxford University Press the fact that they have tried to make money by means which can in no way be termed honourable. And what is the Joint Board doing in matters like this? Is it not their duty to see that, when they favour a firm of publishers by prescribing a publication of theirs, the text is made available by the favoured firm at a reasonable price and without encumbrances, and that the favour of the Board is not interpreted by the firm as a licence for fleecing students and discouraging Indian publishers? How can the Joint Board be so oblivious of this obvious duty and let publishers take an undesirable advantage of their favour?

I hope the Oxford University Press and the Joint Board will realize, at least for the future, what their duty in matters like this is, and publishers will refrain from utilizing the favour of the Joint Board for purposes which bring trouble to students and cast their own fair name to the winds.—Yours, etc.,

SCRUTATOR.

INDIANS ABROAD

To the Editor of "Chronicle."

Sir,—We have of late days heard with the greatest enthusiasm and pleasure, of the developments of the National Movement and the success of Mahatma Gandhi's Satyagraha.

From my own observations, I feel, India is undoubtedly passing through an unparalleled moment of dramatic change; indeed, this is a time when India should call back all her sons and daughters to be nearer at home. It is somewhat tragical, of course, that some of India's worthy sons abroad, should be denied entrance into "the land of their birth." Still more pitiable that sincere and innocent of her sons should be at times considered "dangerous to the welfare of the Government."

Dr. Hardikar, who has so vigorously and selflessly laboured for India's cause, by his cooperation with Lala Lajpat Rai in the management of the "Young India" Office of New York, on the 26th instant, has sailed by R. M. S. "Baltic" for India via England.

Dr. Hardikar has made a careful study of the conditions of the Indian labourer and the Indian student community, always trying to understand their inconveniences and their unnecessary grievances. Remaining in America for about eight years, he has closely seen American life. The conscious or unconscious changes that are working in the American Society—the social, industrial, religious, educational and political influences that are shaping a New America, are facts with which Dr. Hardikar is intimately acquainted; and as such, I believe, the public of Bombay would be interested to know the truth about America.

These are days when our relations with America, and American attitude towards India have a world significance.

Dr. Hardikar is a follower of Gandhism, a non-violent non-cooperator.—Yours, etc.,

G. R. PADBIDRI.

541, West Lafayette,
Detroit, Mich,
U. S. A., Sept. 27.

INDIANS IN FIJI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am sorry to notice that Mr. C. F. Andrews has been obliged to go to East Africa and that Mr. Sastri's visit to Fiji has been delayed; also that Pandit H. N. Kunzru was unable to proceed to Fiji.

The Indians of Fiji who were in the last stages of desperation, would look upon it as the hardest stroke of evil fate that their cherished hopes have proved a mirage despite 18 months' patient work and waiting. Yours, etc.,

MANILAL.

Colombo, Oct. 20.

Correspondence Summarised

CHARKHA AND KHADDAR.—Mr. Madhav R. Desai, a Congress Volunteer, suggests that if the Congress and ... organise the Volun... authorities Charkhas ... workers for distributing ... and Khaddar by house to house visits the attempt would meet with as great a success as that obtained at the time of house to house collection of foreign cloth.

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.—Mr. Harilal Bhimji suggests that the H. R. H. The Prince of Wales visit should be commemorated by inaugurating a permanent famine relief fund at this hands. He says that it will fit in with H. R. H.'s desire for alleviating poverty and suffering.

THE WADHWAN STATE.—Mr. Fulchand Kasturchand congratulates the young Maharaja of Wadhwan for continuing the old Bighoti System in spite of official opposition. But he complains that while liquor shops in the adjoining State Limbdi has been closed the authorities in Wadhwan have thought fit to double the contract fee of the shops. The authorities, he remarks, must give up the idea of making money out of liquor. Otherwise he fears the people will have to resort to picketing.

SUGGESTIONS TO MUSLIM LEADERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In view of the fact that an emergency meeting of the All-India Muslim League will be shortly held, the following humble suggestions may be discussed and accepted, if they are sensible and practicable:—

1. A cable to President Harding, who is leading the Washington Conference, be sent:

That "In the interest of perennial peace and justice, Muslim world appeal to President. Harding to secure the independence and integrity of the Turkish nation, fighting against unprovoked Greek aggression and other alien encroachment, and thus vindicate the peace aims of President Wilson."

2. H. H. the Aga Khan, Dr. Ansari and Mahatma Gandhi be requested to proceed to America to discuss personally with President Harding the Turkish question.

3. An official representation be made to the Viceroy by the All-India Muslim League, requesting his Excellency to convince the British Cabinet, in his official capacity, of the immediate necessity and advisibility of fulfilling the solemn pledge made by the British Premier, who is mainly responsible for the unsettled state of affairs in India and Asia Minor. Now that Greece is beaten to her backbone it will not be difficult for the British Cabinet to solve the Turkish problem.

4. Moulana Abul Kalam Azad Saheb be requested to travel throughout India, for collecting donations for the relief of the Angora Government. The very presence of the Moulana will give stimulus to any man and thus facilitate collection.

5. An appeal be made to Spain, France and other European Powers to grant Home Rule to their Muslim subjects and thus establish permanent peaceful relationship with their Muslim subjects.

6. A Committee be formed for the purpose of ascertaining the causes that led to the deplorable Moplah rebellion in Malabar and suggesting remedies to prevent the recurrence of same. The Committee should visit the affected area when normal state prevails.—Yours, etc.,

A SERVANT OF ISLAM.

Calicut, Oct. 31.

ALLIANCE COTTON MILLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am instructed by my clients, Messrs. Bhiwa Visram, Vithu Gunaji, Atmaram Raghu and several other employees of the Alliance Cotton Mills, to state that the explanation given by the Agents of the above Mills in your issue of the 29th ultimo as regards the general lock-out in the Mills, throwing more than a thousand men out of work, is both misleading and untrue. If the Agents are really of opinion that "some malcontents have been mischief-mongering", and instigating the workmen to strike, they ought to establish the fact by an open inquiry in the Court of law or elsewhere. It is no use making vagues surmises or basing their opinion on mere doubts and suspicions.

Although the workmen repeatedly requested the Agents to hear their complaints they did not care to do so. They have only remained satisfied with the one-sided version given by interested persons who are really at fault. The Agents were well aware that there was a considerable amount of discontent among the workmen of the weaving department. Their grievances having not been heard by the Agents, some of them were compelled to strike work and forced the workmen of the spinning department to join them in the strike, but the latter continued to work and attended the Mills until the Agents declared a general lock-out and did not admit them also into the Mills, with the help of the police. The proper course for the Agents would have been to give a patient hearing to the workmen of the weaving department who had grievances against the action of the new Manager and his assistant. The workmen in the weaving department, who are paid according to piece-work complained that the average outturn had been considerably reduced since the new Manager had taken charge of the Department. Although the total outturn may not have decreased, the *average* outturn per loom had been considerably reduced. When 400 looms had been working, the outturn was 4,800 lbs., while during the last month or so, although the number of looms had increased to 550, i.e., by 37 per cent., the total outturn had remained almost stationary. As you, Sir, rightly ask in your issue of 31st October last, why do not the Agents "give the actual figures in regard to these both before and since the appointment of their new Manager, so that the public might judge for themselves"?

But, Sir, as you rightly state, the management's reading of the causes of the discontent among the men is typically one-sided "and based on the report of the party against whom the workmen have their grievances."—Yours, etc.,

R. B. PAYMASTER,
Vakil, High Court.

Princess Street,
Kalbadevi, Nov. 3.

MEE WAH KNITTING AND DYEING FACTORY.

HIGH QUALITY UNDERWEARS, SHIRTS SINGLET SOCK, Etc.

High quality underwears, shirts, singlets sock, etc., etc. LATEST STYLE. MODERATE PRICE. Factory No. 6-19, Causeway. Cable Address "MEEWAH". Hongkong. Will customers call at the representative, Mr. Hoyunkwong, Room No. 39, Watson Hotel, up to the end of this week for business consultation. (1839

TURKISH NEWS ITEMS

FIGHT TO THE FINISH.

SOUND KEMALIST FINANCES.

MOUSTAFA KEMAL'S WAR ACTIVITIES.

(From our Correspondent.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 12.

According to the Anatolian News Agency, after prayers in the Mosques on Friday, a grand meeting took place in which the whole population participated. A deputy made a speech, in which he said that the enemy were mistaken in their thought that they could easily wipe out Islam. It is time, he went on, for everybody to understand that Islam will always live in spite of all the terrible storms to which it has been exposed. He concluded by referring to the necessity of reinforcing the army. The meeting swore to continue the war to a successful end.

PERSIAN DELEGATION AT ANGORA.

According to the "Tevhid Efkiar" a Persian delegation headed by Moumtaz-el-Douvele has arrived at Angora and was met at the station by Youssouf Kemal Beg, the Kemalist Foreign Minister.

RECRUITS ENTHUSIASTICALLY RECEIVED.

The Angora paper "Hakimiet Mill'e" states that the new classes called to serve in the Kemalist army have received an enthusiastic reception at Angora. The streets were beflagged and prayers were said in the mosques. A deputy for Trebizond delivered an address to the soldiers in which he said: "I have lost a leg in previous wars, but I am willing to lose the second for the liberation of our beloved country."

A TRAVELLER FROM ANGORA.

A traveller, recently arrived from Angora, made the following statement to the "Tevhid-Efkiar." The Kemalist Army now amounts to 220,000. Many tribes and volunteers have come to the help of Moustafa Kemal. On the day he left Angora, there were 3,500 volunteers in the Town. He added that Angora had not been evacuate. Moustafa Kemal Pasha is at the front. Great care is taken to pay the troops, and private soldiers now receive 6 ptqs. per month.

"THE KING OF LIFE."

The Turkish paper "Keri" publishes the portrait of an aged Kurd, supposed to be 146 years old. The paper calls him "The King of Life." His name is Zaro-Aga and he is a porter in an apartment at Tophane. It adds that Zaro Aga has been noticed by certain Americans who planned to send him to America as a wonderful "sample of longevity." Zaro Ago had consented as he wanted a little variation in his monotonous life. But the other day he dashed all their hopes by getting married and declaring that he would not go to America.

Zaro Aga has been examined by doctors who find that he has latterly developed new hair and a new set of teeth. He has a son aged 93 but not so hale and hearty as himself. The "Glori" says he gains his livelihood by hard work.

NO KEMALIST PRESS CENSORSHIP.

The Kemalist News Agency denies that there is censorship of the newspapers in Anatolia. It adds that as all Kemalist journalists are working hard for the Nationalist cause, no such censorship is necessary.

PRE-WAR DEBTS.

The State Council has once more taken up the vexed question of the payment of pre-war debts. It pronounced in favour of such debts being paid in paper money even where it is specifically stated to be paid in gold. The ground of this decision is that the Turkish money note has the same intrinsic value as gold. The decision has been submitted to the Imperial sanction.

A DENIAL.

The Greek Press Bureau in Athens says that it is authorised to deny the false news which has been published by the "Tribune de Geneva" a Swiss paper, to the effect that the ex-Kaiser has sent a congratulatory letter to King Constantine.

CAUCASUS TRADE WITH KEMALISTS.

The Turkish paper "Istikbal" of Trebizond says that the Trade Commissary of the Bolshevik Caucasus Republics has arrived there to establish trade relations between the Caucasus and the Kemalists. The Commissary has met the business men of the town.

TURKISH LADY NOVELIST'S WAR WORK.

The Anatolian News Agency says that Halide Edibe Hanoum, the Turkish lady novelist, having expressed the desire to be employed by the Supreme Army Command, has been given work with the army on the western front against the Greeks.

Halide Edibe Hanoum has arrived at the front and begun the duties assigned to her. It is the first time in the history of the Turkish feminine world that such an event has taken place, and there is great excitement both in the army and among the people.

MOUSTAFA KEMAL'S WIDE REQUISITION SCHEME.

Moustafa Kemal has issued a proclamation establishing an extensive process of requisition on the population for the need of the Army.

1. Every family is to give one set of underclothing and one pair of shoes for the troops.
2. Government commissions are to requisition 40 per cent. of all stocks in the shops capable of utilisation for the army. Mercants will be allowed to replace such requisitioned goods by importing other supplies from abroad, but the Government will requisition one-tenth of such imported goods.
3. Possessors of means of transport have to assure gratis the transportation of objects for the troops for a distance of 100 kilometres. Twenty per cent. of all means of transport, such as carriages, waggons, mules and camels, will be requisitioned.
4. The Government will also requisition forty per cent. of wheat, cereals, hay, beans, sugar, oil, petrol, soap and tea, against receipts.

Millers will have to ground flour for the army, gratis.

5. Those who do not obey these prescriptions will be considered traitors and their goods confiscated and they will be brought to trial before the Tribunal of Independence

REQUISITIONING ARMS.

Moustafa Kemal has issued a new proclamation ordering the population of Anatolia without distinction of race or religion, to hand over all arms and munitions they possess for the use of the army.

The arms will be restored to their owners at the close of hostilities.

Arms must be handed over to the requisition commissions within three days. After that there will be house to house searches, and hidden arms will be confiscated and their owners will be executed without trial.

The arms which have to be handed over are as follows:—All sorts of rifles and shot guns with cartridges, bayonets, daggers, and swords. Revolvers are not included. Receipts will be given for the arms handed over.

The requisitioning commissions are to inform the War Department of the number of arms thus collected.

TO IMPROVE TURKISH EXCHANGE.

The Turkish National Economy Department has sent a circular to the provinces asking for measures to be taken to improve the exchange value of Turkish money. The circular points out that during the war Turkey's imports were higher than her exports and the budget balance was seriously disturbed. The remedy, is to protect local industry, to prevent the importation of articles of luxury, to suppress objects involving reckless expenditure, including all expenses on marriages, and to increase production as far as possible. Cloth factories are to be developed and credits should be opened to help manufacturers to exploit their businesses.

AMERICAN COLONY IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

The American Consul General states that there is no American Colony as large as the Constantinople Colony anywhere else between Rome and Manilla. The number of Americans now residing in this city, not counting the personnel of the American Navy now stationed here, is 387 adults and adding the 1,700 men of the navy, it amounts to over 2,000.

CROWN PRINCE OF PERSIA.

The Crown Prince of Persia, brother of the Shah arrived here, accompanied by two Princesses. He is staying with his father the ex-Shah in the latter's palace at Arnoutkeig. He is travelling incognito. H. I. M. the Sultan entertained him to lunch last week. The Turkish newspapers report that he is at present indisposed, and that he has consequently delayed his departure for Paris.

NEW TAXES.

The Turkish Finance Minister seems to be a very energetic and able man. His object seems to be to improve the bad state of the Finances, to increase revenue and decrease expenditure. With this in view, he is trying to increase taxes to meet the budget. Taxes in Turkey are much less than in other countries. Consequently he is planning new taxes on importation of all vehicles, and articles of luxury as silks, pianos, etc.; and places of amusement such as theatres, cinemas, etc. The Ministry will exact the new taxes from all inhabitants of Turkey without distinction of religion.

BRIGANDS ON THE BOSPHORUS.

Cases of brigandage on the Bosphorus, especially on the Asiatic side, are increasing in spite of the activities of the local gendarmerie. Many threatening letters have been received by the villagers of Candilli and Tchengelkeny. At Pasha Bagthehe near Beicos, brigands kidnapped one man, and put him to death. Suspicious characters have been arrested by the Turkish gendarmerie and search for more continues.

CUSTOM HOUSE RECEIPTS.

The Turkish paper "Aksham" has received an official communication to the effect that the new regulations now in force at the Custom House have produced excellent results. The average receipts now amount to about 35,000 ptqs. per day, which is a considerable increase as compared with figures for last year.

TURKEY ECONOMISING.

According to instructions issued by the Minister of Finance the Minister of War has suppressed various commissions connected with his Department. All these commissions must cease work by the end of this month.

TURKISH PROTEST.

The Constantinople Government has protested against the confiscation of merchandise on board the Turkish steam ships 'Gulnihal' and 'Karasunnde' by Greek warships in the Black Sea. It is hoped that the merchandise will be returned.

TAI HING KNITTING FACTORY

HIGH QUALITY HALF HOSE STOCKING, Etc.

High quality, half hose and stocking, etc. LATEST STYLE. MODERATE PRICE. Factory: 2, Chatham Road, Hunghum. Cable Address: FACTORY. Hongkong. All codes used. Will customers call at the representative, Mr. Hoyunkwong, at Room No 39, Watson Hotel, up to the end of this week, for business consultation.

C1833A

EDUCATION IN MYSORE.

A JOINT COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 2.

In pursuance of a resolution passed in the Madras Legislative Council, Government have appointed a committee of officials and non-officials for making recommendations for the re-organisation of educational system in the Presidency in the light of the Sadler Committee's Report.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

WHAT IT MEANS TO HUMANITY.

(By Dr. N. S. HARDIKER.)

Public Health, whether relating to the individual or the country at large is the same the world over: it is just as essential to the Orient as it is to the Occident. It is a universal need.

Every nation is realizing slowly but surely its responsibility in looking after the welfare of its citizens ,because it has been proven that wholesome living leads to wholesome thinking and acting. Such life means happiness—and happy people make good citizens. Good citizenship is the first requisite for a strong nation.

The world war has turned the attention of all nations to the physical fitness of its men, women and children. Startling figures revealed the fact that the average person was below par and consequently unfit to serve the nation at the time of greatest need.

As a result in all Western countries, Public Health programs are being developed under national supervision.

These programs include not only curative measures but preventive means as well. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" is just beginning to be understood. Much unnecessary suffering and waste of human life now exists because of ignorance, not only on the part of individuals, but on the part of communities, industries and nations.

In Hindustan at the present time the health conditions are far below par. This fact must be recognized in the organization of the national life of India. Therefore she must prepare himself to maintain a public health programme her national strength will depend upon it.

Epidemics have scouraged the country: in 1918 when influenza was raging the world over, in three months' time over six million people died in India alone.

This extreme loss by influenza was due to lack of proper medical care, lack of medical institutions for the sick, lack of knowledge, and lack of food.

Famines are ever present in India. It is estimated that more than half of the people do not have enough to eat. Consequently there is a universal lack of vitality due to under-nourishment. Is it any wonder that more than seven million people died every year?

Comparing mortality statistics of other countries with those of India it is found that she has the highest death-rate. Thirty-two out of every one thousand die there, while in England and the United States of America only fourteen out of every one thousand die.

In these days of modern methods of sanitation; free dispensaries, free food, laws and industrial welfare organization, is it not a starling fact to find an entire country of three hundred nineteen million population so lacking vitality, that the average length of life is only twenty-three years, while in the United States of America it is forty five.

Why is India so behind the times, that instead of producing a mile manhood and a robust womanhood, she is creating weaklings?

Ah! if she only had something to say about this matter. Would famine exist in a country whose fertile soil already produces enough food to feed its millions, if she had the power to control her exports? Would epidemics rage if she could enact quarantine laws, establish hospitals, and supply enough doctors to adequately care for the diseased? Would infant mortality in such industrial cities as Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, be six hundred out of every one thousand if India herself had a voice? We venture to say an emphatic "no." Such conditions exist in India to-day only because her very breath of life has been crushed from her body. About her neck is hung a millstone of debt, to her feet is attached the ball and chain of poverty and disease. Assiduously in these days of prohibition are the handcuffs of liquor and drugs clamped about her wrists.

Mustering all her latent force, India is calling upon every son and daughter of her Motherland to rally to the aid of her infant, the national life, which is taking birth by means of the Non-Cooperation movement.

At this time of India's regeneration let her not forget Public Health. She must bear in mind that no nation is stronger than the strength of the mothers and fathers who bear her children, than the tillers of her soil, than the workers in their many fields of activity.

Individually, collectively they have the right to health and happiness. How will young India meet this need?

The following outlines may offer some suggestions:—

PUBLIC HEALTH MEANS TO HUMANITY.

I. What is meant by Public Health?
A. How it affects the individual
B. How it affects the Society
C. How it affects the City
D. How it affects the Province
E. How it affects the Nation
F. How it affects Humanity.

II. Why is it a National Responsibility? Because a nation must:—
A. Prevent waste of human life caused by:—
1. Epidemics such as
(a) Cholera
(b) Plague
(c) Tuberculosis
(d) Influenza
2. An unclean and careless mode of life
3. External agencies such as:—
(a) Fire
(b) Flood
(c) Famines
4. The sudden plunging of a nation into war.
B. Prevent economic waste caused through:—
1. Sickness of the worker
(a) money, value and time lost
(b) money expediture for sickness
2. Loss by death of the worker
C. Insure protection to a nation's greatest asset:—
1. The expectant mother
2. The child
3. The youth
D. Insure content, the birthright of every individual thereby inspiring:—
1. Confidence in the Nation
2. Loyalty to the Nation.

III. How can a nation meet this need? By means of:—
A. Preventive methods brought into operation by:—
1. City Boards of Health which will supply:—
(a) Laboratories for:—
1. Testing water supply
2. Inspection of milk
3. Inspection of food
(b) Institution of a system of visiting nurses for:—
1. Schools
2. Tenements
3. Homes
(c) Disposal of Sewage and garbage
(d) Street Cleaning
(e) Housing
(f) Creation of health centres such as:—
1. Playgrounds
2. Parks
3. Recreation centres.
B. Provincial Boards of Health which will enact:—
(a) Quarantine Laws
(b) Labor Laws as affective
1. Child
2. Woman
3. Man
(c) Statistics of
1. Diseases
2. Births
3. Deaths
C. National Board of Health whose duty it will be to supervise all health activities throughout the nation.
D. Curative methods consists of:—
1. Establishment of hospitals
2. Establishment of medical schools and colleges
3. Establishment of dispensaries
4. Creation of first aid classes
5. Establishment of ambulances
6. Providing for travelling doctors and nurses for rural districts

IV. Public Instruction to be given through the medium of
A. Homes
B. Schools
C. Libraries
D. Pulpits and Platforms
E. Papers and periodicals
F. Theatres and screens
G. Travelling exhibitions
H. Museums
1. Charts
2. Models
I. Pamphlets and circulars, published by Boards of Health

V. What are the results?
A. Standard living raises
B. Happiness and Contentiment follows
C. Life becomes more secure
D. Nation's efficiency is increased
E. Humanity's safety is assured.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTTES OF HINDUS.

LEGISLATION FOR SAFEGUARDING THEIR INTERESTS.

(Associated Press.)

PALGHAT, Nov. 2.

It is understood that at the instance of the District Magistrate, Malabar, Government is contemplating legislation to safeguard the interests of Hindus whose properties have been looted by the Moplahs in the disturbed area by the destruction of documents and Sub-Registry record.

The Inspector-General of Registration has called for reports from the Registrars of Calicut and Palghat as regards the necessity for, and the nature of, any special legislation in the circumstances. According to the information before Government, records in the following Sub-Registry offices have been destroyed by rebels, viz., Wandur, Thiruranpgadi, Kalpakancheri, Tirur and Manarghat from year 1865 to 1921.

Lord Willingdon's visit to Trichinopoly coincided with the opening there of the local and Municipal Conference of the Southern Group. His Excellency in opening the conference referred to the great strides made by the reformed Government in the evolution of local self-Government in the Madras presidency and he took the opportunity of impressing upon the local bodies of the need for becoming more self-reliant in the matter of raising the revenue.

"MANICURING" A LIONESS.

All beasts of prey when in their wild state "manicure" their own claws, both by constant use, and also by scratching the trunks of trees. Even the domestic cat performs this operation, sometimes using the table-leg for the purpose.

But when in captivity lions and tigers do not have to hunt their food and have no tree-trunks to scratch, consequently their claws grow very long.

Maudie, the most vicious lioness ever possessed by the New York Zoo, was suffering from ingrowing claws recently, and many attempts were made to bind her so that the claws could be removed. She fought savagely, and destroyed nearly a dozen ropes, biting them to shreds as fast as they were placed round her.

At last it was decided to chloroform her. As a rule, four or five ounces of chloroform are sufficient to quieten the most powerful lion, but Maudie was so furious that it required 1½lb. of it to put her to sleep!

The "manicurist" speedily got to work. Inside of five minutes the operation was completed, but for a quarter of an hour afterwards Maudie hovered between life and death owing to the enormous quantity of the drug she had absorbed.—"Answers."

H.s Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will receive in Calcutta a right royal welcome and witness a sight which will afford a gorgeous spectacle of Eastern colouring. Entertainment Committee is organising special show of Eastern splendiour.—(A. P.).

GOVT. PRESS, BANGALORE.

SUMMARY DISMISSALS.

(From our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 2.

Thirty employees of the Government Press Bangalore have been dismissed and fifteen suspended. No reasons have been given and the employee's request for a written endorsement and the mention of reasons was not complied with. The police are guarding the Press.

ANOTHER VOTE OF CENSURE.

(From a Correspondent.)

MIRPURKHAS, Oct. 20.

The General body of the local municipality met to-day to discuss the advisibility of passing a vote of censure upon Mr. Hashmatrai Kiratrai, Pleader, ex-president of the Municipality and one of the heroes who in conjunction with the officials was responsible for the well-known Hudson Library episode when non-co-operators were bodily removed. One official member, Dr. Pasram, also connected with the Hudson Library Episode asked the Corporation to postpone the considerations of the question as Mr. Hashmatrai was not present. On this it was argued that the notice had been given sufficiently long and that Mr. Hashmatrai had deliberately avoided attending the meeting. The vote of censure was passed by all excepting one and the only official who remained neutral.

At the last meeting and this meeting questions of donations to the Sind Provincial Conference, Arya Samaj, and Aman Sabha were discussed. The Chief Officer informed the corporation that the awarding of donations can not come under any Municipal Act. Thereupon Mian Nabibux said he was ready to second the donation to Aman Sabha, but since it could not be taken he would refuse to consider the advisibility of giving donation to other bodies.

BASIS OF WORLD PEACE

The need for reconciliation as the basis of world peace and economic recovery was discussed by eminent divines at the International Conference which opened on October 11 at Caxton Hall, Westminster, under the auspices of the Fight the Famine Council for Economic Reconstruction and the Peace Society.

There were nearly 200 delegates from all parts of the world.

Canon Barnes, who presided at the afternoon sitting, said they met at a time of profound disillusion. Men were proving that the peace was in many ways a peace of folly, in which the statesmen who imposed it yielded to the short-sighted and excited clamour of the less thought ful of their people.

In the reaction from moral failure, however, a new temper was happily arising.

This temper showed itself (as an example) in the eager goodwil with which the Washington Conference was regarded (Hear, hear.)

While the deadly sprit of hatred generated among the late belligerent peoples was slow to subside, said Dean Ingo, as Europeans, as Christians, and as civilised men, the people were called to a penitence in w ich they would find the path of reconciliation.

Had we made it easy for the Germans to repent? Instead of a vindicative peace, which the losers would think themselves justified in tearing up at the first opportunity, we ought to have offered the Germans terms which they themselves would have regarded as unexpectedly generous.

Lord Parmoor presided at the morning sitting, and urged international organisation in the sphere of religion.

Mandame Beth, a handsome Austrian dressed in black, asked in broken English if there was a factor in the world strong enough to supersede the bad things in human nature jealousy, suspicion, and the things that made men go to war. "Perhaps," she said, shaking her head, "we must take human nature as it is."

HOW SOME MEN SEEK "FAME."

As soon as a murder of a mysterious nature is reported, the police are pestered by perfectly innocent people who give themselves up as the guilty parties.

Half-a-dozen men confessed within as many weeks that they had committed the Cambridge shop murder; and, there has not been a great crime for many years which has failed to produce a number of false "confessions."

It is difficult to say why an innocent man should choose to accuse himself of a fiendish crime.

Often those who "confess," are nervous, weakminded people, who, after reading the story of the crime, brood over it and eventually become so worried and harassed that they give themselves up in order to obtain mental relief. Others are seekers after fame.

LUNATICS WHO "CONFESS."

But probably the majority are criminal lunatics of a very peculiar type. They possess a strong desire to kill; they are murderers at heart, but, fortunately, they lack the courage to satisfy their desires. When a big murder case is perplexing detectives, such men and women revel in the story, and it pleases them so much that they adopt it as their own.

A person of this type pictures the episodes of the crime, and goes over them again and again, adding details until the whole drama is complete, with himself playing the chief role. He wishes he had done the deed, and finally comes to believe that he did do it.

When he walks into a police-station to "confess," he soon finds himself in the presence of a detective, who proceeds to question him sharply in an attempt to make him contradict himself. Usually, after an hour or two, he is shown to the door, and told not to make a fool of himself again.—"Tit-Bits."

LABOUR ARBITRATION COMMITTEE.

MR BAPTISTA RESIGNS.

(Associated Press.)

BOMBAY, Nov. 2.

It is understood that Mr. Joseph Baptista has resigned his membership of the Labour Arbitration Committee appointed by Government of Bombay at the last session of the Legislative Council.

TUTICORIN HARBOUR

A COMMITTEE APPOINTED FOR REPORTING.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 2.

Government have decided to appoint a committee, under the presidency of the Collector of Tinnevelly, to consider and report upon the following in connection with the Tuticorin Harbour:—The general design of the harbour and the town having particular regard to the position and extent of the areas required for (a) port trust purpose, for instance basin wharves, docks, godowns, fuel accommodation, power house, etc., (b) railway terminus and sidings, (c) business premises, offices, etc., (d) shops and public buildings, (e) cooly settlement, (f) residences, (g) factories and industrial buildings, (h) open air space for recreation and other purposes.

PICKETING OF BROTHELS

(From our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 2.

The Picketing of the houses of professional women now extends over the whole city and has attained remarkable success in keeping back visitors from the city and huge crowds from villages on Diwali occasion. A deputation of women waited on Mr. Dunnett, District Magistrate on Tuesday, asking his protection but he declined to instances of personal violence offered to em during the whole period picketing had been in force he had received no complaints of wrongful restraint or undue interference on the part of the volunteers. So picketting continues and the volunteers are showing admirable self-restraint despite insta nces of personal violence offered them.

FORGED DOCUMENTS'

SOVIET REPLY TO CHARGE OF ANTI-BRITISH EFFORTS.

"It is quite obvious that all the reports, speeches, and utterances quoted in the British Note have been invented, forged and falsified for some purpose."

This is one of the statements contained in a long reply from M. Litvinoff, Deputy Peoples Commissary for Foreign Affairs to the Soviet Government to Lord Curzon's Note of September 7, accusing the Russian Government of having broken its pledges given in the Anglo-Russian agreement of March 16, and referring to the activities of its Government and its representatives and agents in Eastern countries, directed against British interests. The document was issued last night.

BULLETIN FROM GERMANY.

Dealing with these reports and speeches, the document proceeds: "They have appeared some time ago in various Russian counter-revolutionary papers, which have also reproduced a number of other documents, circulars and letters, purporting to come from the Third International, various Soviet Institutions, or from MM. Lenin, Trotzky, Chicherin, Litvinoff, or other Russians connected with the Soviet Government.

"In an attempt to follow up these forgeries to their sources, the Russian Government came across a bulletin published in Germany by an anonymous group of detectives. It is this bulletin that circulates the majority of forged sensational documents.

"Though stamped 'very secret,' the bulletin does not conceal, and prints the address of the printing office (A. Winser, Wilhelmstrasse 11, Berlin, S.W. 48), and in one of its issues gives the name and address of its bankers, Westerhagen and Co., Potsdamerstrasse 127, Berlin (Appendix 1), to whom subscriptions are to be sent."

"TRUMPED-UP REPORTS."

"It is, however, mostly to be regretted that such trumped-up reports and speeches should have found their way into an official note of the British Foreign Office."

Proceeding, the note says the Russian Government is not yet in a position to trace the sources of the equally false information of the British Government with regard to India, Persia, Turkestan, Angora and Afghanistan.

M. Litvinoff declares that strict instructions were issued after the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian Agreement by the Russian Government to its representatives in the East, ordering them to abstain from any anti-British propaganda.

The charges of the setting up by Mr. Rothstein of a revolutionary committee in Teheran, he says, are based on imaginary facts.

"The Russian Government, on its part," adds the Note, "feels compelled to place on record that the attitude of the British Government has lately been far from friendly towards Russia."—The "Daily News" (October 8).

Shop Assistant: "Dog trough, ma'am? Yes, ma'am. Would you like one with 'Dog' painted on it, ma'am?"

Customer: "No, thanks; it's not necessary. You see, the dog can't read and my husband doesn't drink water!"

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

THE TURF.—BOXING AND BOXERS.—GOLFERS' MATCH PLAY CHAMPIONSHIP.—LAWN TENNIS BY ELECTRIC LIGHT.—AUSTRALIAN RUGBY MEN LOSE FIRST TEST MATCH.

From Our Own Crrespondation.

The Turf.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Any race in which a prominent Cesarewitch or Cambridgeshire candidate turns out for a sort of trial run attracts, naturally, added interest. Thus (writes our racing correspondent, Centaur) Fancy Man, Mr. Fred Hardy's four year old, who had superseded Mr. Sol Joel's Soranus as favourite for the Cambridgeshire, made his appearance in the Norwich Handicap of one mile and a furlong at the First October meeting at headquarters and against two opponents, Tinspear and Palomides (another Cambridgeshire candidate) was backed down to odds-on. Fancy Man, however, failed dismally. He never seemed to be galloping on an even keel, giving the idea that he could do no other than progress crab-wise and when Frank Bullock, after standing—or rather sitting—this for five furlongs, shook up the horse and asked him to race up to Tinspear, he could make absolutely no response and he finished last of the three. On this form, Fancy Man cannot have a 100 to 1 chance for the big handicap of Houghton Week, a fact which was immediately reflected in the betting at the chief sporting clubs the same evening. Soranus at once regained his exalted status but since then he has been seriously challenged by first the Flying Tetratema, who won yet another sprint in the easiest possible fashion when he beat Fiddle de dee for the Snailwell Stakes, and by Earna, the six-year-old mare from Day's Stable who in a home trial beat Queen Wasp, Statuary and Hasty Match without any great difficulty. But the Cambridgeshire is in a very unsettled state owing to other engagements which some of the horses of the best class are likely to fulfil beforehand, Thus Abbot's Trace and Paragon are likely to be seen out for the Duke of York Handicap at Kempton Park, Orpheus is said to be in reserve for the Champion Stakes and Square Measure is to run in France. In such circumstances it is a hazardous business indulging in ante-post betting however alluring the odds may seem.

On the day of the Fancy Man debacle, backers received another knock-out blow, for Golden Myth seemed a certainty for the Newmarket St. Leger—and succumbed. It was only the previous morning Golden Myth's trainer, Jack Jarvis, remarked to me that the horse was one of the best of his year. Whether he had gone stale through the work he had done with Devizes for the Cesarewitch or whether it was a case of the old bogey—the hard ground—at the time of writing rain has been conspicuous by its absence and the tracks are as baked as they were in mid-summer—I know not. One can only theorise and suggest; but it is certain that his defeat was most unexpected, and it had the effect of weakening the position of Devizes in the Cesarewitch market. Both Napolyon and Perfect Knight (still another second for the King.) finished in front of Golden Myth. It looks as though Napolyon's victory over Polemarch at York shortly before the classic St. Leger was not such a fluke as it seemed at the time. Sandwiched in between the two tragedies I have referred to was a more pleasing spectacle—the success of the splendid two-year-old, Golden Corn, in the Rous Memorial Stakes. It was delightful to see her win again in approved Pretty-Polly-like fashion. She raced right away from the opposition without being pressed in the least degree. She is naturally an exceptionally free galloper and that fact makes one wonder whether she will stay as a three-year-old. Her next appearance will be made in the Middle Park Plate at the Second October meeting at headquarters. Hugh Powney's anxiety will be to keep her free from the coughing epidemic which is rampant just now in most racing stables.

The Jockey Club Stakes of £5,000 brought out eight runners including two fillies, Long Suit and W. A. A. C., in the ownership of Lord Astor. Mr. James de Rothschild's Milenko held a big chance on his third to Flamboyant and Abbot's Trace in the Doncaster Cup and it was satisfactory to see him confirm the judgment formed in the North. There seemed to be hopes of Lord Rosebery's The Winter King, but he did not move well in the canter to the post and cannot, apparently, be back to his form yet. He is a very good-looking horse and sure to win when the conditions underfoot change. One could scarcely take seriously the chances of Gilpin's Golden Guinea, who has never shown that he could go on hard ground and there was no encouragement to believe in Lord Derby's Glorioso. It was when the latter went to France for the Grand Prix that he put the stifle out and he has never been the same since.

On the strength of a home gallop, Long Suit was regarded as better than W. A. A. C. F. Bullock had the mount, but the race was destined to prove that the latter was distinctly the superior. Monarch looked bright and well and he ran a good horse considering that he was running beyond his proper distance. Milenko had the race won soon after leaving the Bushes and halfway down the hill Lister shot him out to go on and score comfortably by a length and a half from W. A. A. C. The victory was quite a popular one but I am sure that Milenko is no more than a moderate horse—this, as a matter of fact, was his first victory of any kind. He is in colour an odd mixture of a chestnut and a roan but he is clearly a thoroughly good stayer and valuable on that account. It may be recalled that his sire Bamba won the Ascot Gold Cup for Mr. James de Rothschild in rather sensational circumstances for he defeated the favourite Santo Strato owned by his uncle, the late Mr. Leopold de Rothschild.

Western Hill, considered at one period to be among the very best of the two-year-olds until she failed badly before the Postbridge Filly at Bath, further tarnished her reputation in the Triennial Produce Stakes. Over an easy five furlongs she might have won but the climb out of the Dip found her weakness and she stopped very quickly, which made the Combination Colt seem to challenge with an electrifying spurt. The latter won in very good style indeed and suggests that he will prove to be a stayer.

While at Newmarket I had the pleasure of renewing acquaintance with the Aga Khan who was good enough to tell me that he looks forward to establishing a breeding stud in France as well as in England, which is the reason why the Hon. George Lambton has recently been purchasing most expensive yearling fillies on his behalf. They are to be trained by R. G. Dawson at Whatcombe and in due course he hopes that the studs will enable him to race in three countries—England, France and India. He is especially attracted by racing in France whither he proceeded at the close of the Newmarket meeting.

Boxing and Boxers.

All my French friends are loud in their praises of Eugene Criqui, who (writes Mr. Eugene Corri) has, in recent days, won the featherweight championship of his country by knocking out Auguste Grassi. A truly remarkable man is Criqui. As I have told you before, he was terrible wounded in the war, his jaw being splintered so that we all said it would never be possible for him to go into the ring again.

The fact that to-day he is fighting better than ever tells of a marvellous triumph of surgical skill. French people believe that he is a world-beater, and they have but one regret—that he is now too heavy to make a match with Charles Ledoux possible. There was a time when Criqui could do the bantam limit, but this he cannot do now, and were Ledoux to tackle him, I should fear for his chances. The fact that Criqui has come to be the best of the French featherweights has no doubt been duly observed by Mr. "Peggy" Bettinson, and I shall be surprised and disappointed if he does not, at the earliest opportunity, match the Frenchman against the winner of the contest at the end of the month between Joe Fox and Mike Honeyman. The National Sporting Club is the logical place for Criqui to fight at it and when he comes to London.

You will perhaps have read that efforts are afoot to bring about a match between Johnny Buff and Jimmy Wilde some time early next year. The proposition was put before Mr. Teddy Lewis when he came to town at the beginning of the week, but though I have no sure knowledge. I believe it would be right if I said that so far nothing definite has been done. It is not easy to make such a match; not that all parties are not willing, but the question of the purse is one of considerable and primary importance. Into financial details I will not enter, they are no concern of mine. All I would do is to express hope that such a match will be ratified, and, if one is made, that it will be staged under the auspices of the National Sporting Club.

I am sure that Mr. Bettinson is immensely interested in the matter, and since he had word from Buff some time ago that he contemplated a visit to London, I take it that it has always been his intention to find the best opponent for the American. If the two are matched, as I feel certain that they will be, I am wondering whether the flyweight or the bantam title or both will be involved. However, I take it that we shall see Buff in a few months. Meantime we are preparing for the coming of Mike Gibbons, than whom no American has a finer record. He is due in November at the Albert Hall, and, as is pretty generally known, he will meet there the winner of the Basham-Lewis contest, which is to be staged at South Kensington next Friday night.

The chances of these two are being generously canvassed, and there will be not a little speculation on the result. From Wrexham I have received glowing accounts about Basham. As to the result of the match, I take the view that, if Basham can go the full distance, he will win. He is a better boxer than Lewis, who believes in downright fighting. If I were asked whether I thought Lewis was to-day as good a she was when he last fought Basham I should say "No", though his appearances do not suggest that he has gone back. I have seldom beheld a fitter or a more confident man. But I have the memory of his showing against Blumfield at Holland Park; he was not the Lewis he was when I last saw him at the Albert Hall. It will be ahard, gruelling fight as the two previous encounters have been. If Lewis wins, it will be because he has a heavier punch than Basham. They tell me, however, that Johnny is putting much added weight into his punches; if this be really so he need not fear the ferocious, devastating Lewis.

Joe Beckett was among those who turned up at the National Sporting Club last Monday night when a new season was begun. I wonder whether he found much interest in the heavyweight novices competition which was started. I certainly did. As a matter of fact had it not been for the youngsters the programme would have been without spice. There were a dozen or more of them, and they came from Birmingham, Doncaster, Durham, Deal, Liverpool, Leicester, Crowborough, Essex and London. A very likely and on the whole a very promising lot, and one or two of them, notably Mullings, of Romford, and Jack Rollings, Doncaster, did much to destroy the idea that we have no young big men of unusual possibilities. We assuredly have; certainly something might be made of Mullings, if he were taken in hand and taught and brought along by judicious stages. I am sure Beckett was impressed. But whether or no, I sincerely hope that competitions for heavyweight novices will be made a feature of all the weekly entertainments at headquarters.

The Club, more than any other agency, can turn raw material into account. Any youth who has a liking for boxing would, I am sure, rather be tried at the N. S. C. than at ay other place. Provincials especially are keen to appear at Covent Garden, and though I do not speak officially, I can tell them that, if they aspire to fistic fame, they could not do better than seek a trial by Mr. Bettinson, who I may say, places much store on the Provinces.

Apart from the novices bout on Monday, there were a couple of money matches over fifteen rounds. They were very poor affairs, though I rather liked the ways of the Welling youth, Tommy White, who out-pointed Jack Hart, something of a seasoned performer from Stepney.

Both Ernie Rice and Joe Conn are in America, and both, I am pleased to say, have within recent days been successful. I do not attach much importance to Conn's victory, for it was achieved against a youth of whom I have not before heard—Artie Leary. Still it is something out of the ordinary for a British boxer to win in the States.

It is the success of Ernie Rice, our lightweight, which has arrested my attention, and given me most pleasure, for it was gained against Ritchie Mitchell, one of the best boxers we saw in the never-to-be-forgotten Services tournament at the Albert Hall, when the King put up a trophy for competition, and who was once thought good enough to be matched against Benny Leonard for the world's lightweight title. It is to be regretted that Ritchie suffered the misfortune to break his arm. However, American critics are saying nice things about Rice, who, whatever may befall him, must return home all the better for his experiences in the States. Rice, like a wise man, saw there was little prospect of work here, and, as it is only possible to reach the highest rung in the ladder by actual fighting, he did well to go out for contests in America.

Golfers' match play Championship.

It appears as if the reign of the older golfers is really at an end. Once more they have failed in the match-play championship which is now in progress. At the time of writing, when the field has been reduced to eight, only Edward Ray of the men with established reputations, survives. J. H. Taylor even failed to pass the qualifying test, Braid was dismissed in the second round by W. J. Leaver, an experienced player who has done little in competitive events and Alec Herd was accounted for by Ray. The general impression is that the old hands have lost their putting nerves and in the case of Herd it was conspicuously noticeable that he could not coax the ball up to the hole. But really the trouble is deeper set. It is the approaching which has weakened. The members of the Triumvirate in their all-conquering days made a habit of placing the ball close to the flag. Now they are more or less satisfied if they get on to a corner of the green. Under these conditions there is always a doubt whether they will lay the long putt dead for there is no more testing shot in the game than this. But Herd at the age of 53 is a wonderful golfer. It is nineteen years ago since he won the championship and to-day he is hitting further than ever before. To some extent this may be due to the superior flying capacity of the present ball but it is significant that his hitting is still proportionate to that attained by his rivals. For instance even by the mighty striking Ray he was not outdriven by more than fifteen yards and it was only when the latter made one of his best shots that he could claim any advantage. This match-playing championship is about the only golfing honour that has escaped Ray. He has been in the final three times without once landing the prize of £200. But he has never had such a good cance of doing so as on this occasion when his two most serious rivals, Duncan and Mitchell, are in America. He has still an erratic tendency, but he may take an untrodden path to the green, encountering many misadventures on the way, but he usually contrives to arrive in the correct number of strokes. His recovering powers are remarkable. He can go out of the worst lie that ever golfer had to face and what is more he appears to enjoy the operation. Indeed, though he makes more mistakes than any of the other leading men there is none harder to beat.

Lawn tennis by Electric Light.

The grass court lawn tennis season came to an end some weeks ago, but play still goes on in the wonderful weather we are enjoying out-of-doors on hard courts. Lawn tennis is now played all the year round, for even when the rains and snows of winter drive one indoors there are the covered courts. We play too, at night, under powerful electric lights. One used to think of the game as being possible for only four months of the year, and the extension of the season should bring about a much to-be-desired improvement in the play. Unfortunately these facilities that I have mentioned are only for a few. Realising the defects in the arrangemens, a scheme is under consideration whereby a big hall will be converted into a lawn tennis club. It has floor space for four courts, and is intended to let these throughout the day at a comparatively small cost per hour. It is also schemed to run nightly exhibition matches and tournaments to which members of the public will be admitted as spectators in the specially-erected gallery running round the hall. If the scheme is carried out in anything like the form indicated it should be successful. The courts will certainly have few idle moments during the day, and lawn tennis is becoming such a popular spectacle that the gallery would be well filled at night.

Austra ian rugby men lose first test match.

Whilst the Australian cricketers have just sailed for home via South Africa, where they are to play half a dezen matches, the Australian Rughby Players have just taken part in the first of the three Test matches against the full strength of the northern Union, the professional body who have almost a monopoly so far as the handling code is concerned in Yorkshire and Lancashire. It was a titanic struggle and the tourists were leading so late in the game that their success seemed assured. Then the unexpected happened. One of the English backs scored a try and turned a deficit of two points to an advantage of one. After the match the Australian captain, Fraser, told me that he was bound to be satisfied with the result as they were fairly beaten, chiefly by the magnificent scrummaging of the English team. At the same time he indicated that he had high hopes that his side would do better in the next Test for he attributed their failure to the inexperience of three or four players in the visiting team. The match aroused wonderful interest—32,000 spectators being present on the ground of the Leeds club. The receipts amounted to £3,554, which constitutes a financial record for professional Rugby in this country.

The amateur Rugby game is now in full swing and in the provinces as well as in London big crowds are gathering at the matches. Form suggests that Blackheath are the strongest club side in the country. This impression is formed from the result of last week's match at Bristol. The previous Saturday the western club had defeated Cardic and on this display they were expected to hold an adavantage against Blackheath. But it was not so, the London club with almost an international back division, including Cumberlege, Lowe and Hammett, won by ten points to three. The Harlequins were also in the west country, but they were beaten by Gloucester, whose honest scrummagers carried the day. Behind the scrum the 'Quins held a big advantage but the handling was faulty and not a single try was scored. After the interval the Gloucester forwards took the game into their control nd won the match by two tries to nil.

The Viceroy granted an interview to Mr. M. A. Jinnah on Nov. 1.

Lady Winifred Gore arrived at the Viceregal Lodge on October 31.

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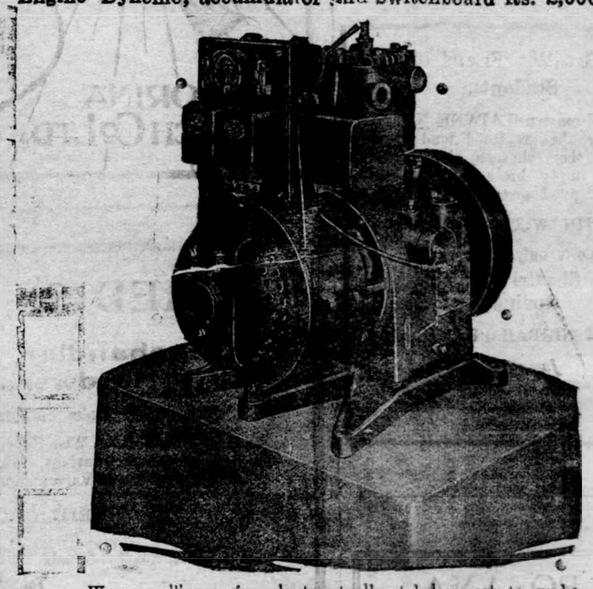

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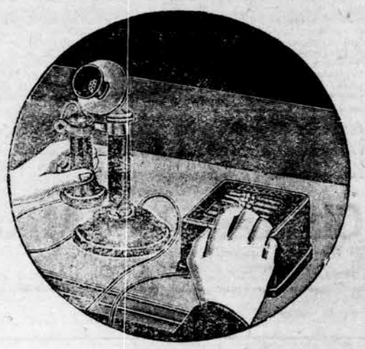

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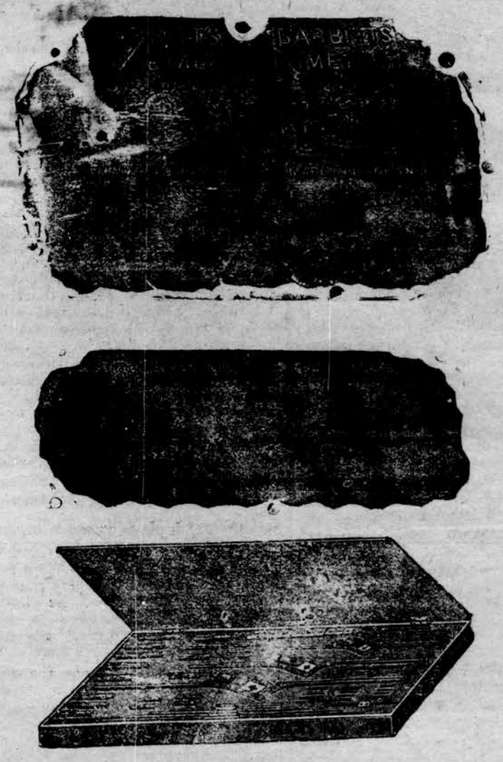

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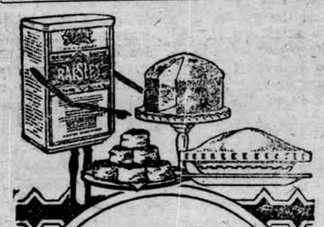

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